



## Advertisement. Advertisement.

**NOTICE** is hereby given, that the Firm of **BAXTER and COMPANY** lately carried on at Bombay, whereof **NADIR BAXTER, ROBERT BAXTER, and JOHN YEATES** were the Partners, has been dissolved from the *Thirty-first July One Thousand Eight Hundred and Eighteen*; and in consequence of various differences between the said Partners, the same have been finally determined by award made, which directs, amongst other things, That the said **NADIR BAXTER and ROBERT BAXTER**, are to receive to their own use, without the interference of the said **JOHN YEATES**, all debts due and owing to the said Partnership, and that they do also pay and discharge all debts and demands, whatsoever, against the said Partnership, or the said **JOHN YEATES** in respect thereof; and that they do indemnify and keep harmless the said **JOHN YEATES** from and against all such debts and demands.

That the said **JOHN YEATES** do pay to the said **NADIR BAXTER and ROBERT BAXTER**, on the *Fifth day of October next*, the sum of Rupees Fifty Six Thousand Two Hundred and Fifty, in full satisfaction and discharge of all demands by them against the said **JOHN YEATES**.

Dated Bombay, Sept. 28th 1819.  
**J. H. CRAWFORD.** } Arbitrators.  
**WM. MILBURN.** }

MESSRS.

**Nadir & Robert Baxter,**

**B**EGB leave, with reference to the above Advertisement, respectfully to acquaint their Friends and the Public that the said **JOHN YEATES** in their Concerns to the 31st July 1818, having devolved on them the whole property in, and responsibility of, all Debts due to and by the said late Concerns, they most earnestly solicit the favor of those indebted to them to make their payments accordingly, and in the settlement of such Balances of Accounts as shall be made on or before the 31st Dec. next, all just consideration shall be had, as to the abatement of some portion of the Interest that will become due to that period; from and after which none will be conceded, as the Collection of those Debts may then devolve into other hands, in consequence of the State of Mr. **NADIR BAXTER'S** health compelling his return to Europe: it is therefore hoped that it will obtain the favourable attention of those indebted to them, thereby the better to enable Messrs. **N. & R. B.** to fulfil their Engagements with those who have claims against the late Concerns.

Bombay, 30th Sept. 1819.

**BAXTER & Co.**

**MR. ROBERT BAXTER** takes this opportunity, in consequence of the foregoing Advertisements, to present himself again to the Notice of the Friends to the late Concern, and of the Public generally, for sensible of their kindness and liberality not to make this public acknowledgment of it, and to acquaint them, that from this date he will carry on Business under the Firm of **BAXTER & CO.** exactly similar in its kind to the late Concerns, and upon similar terms to their circular dated 23d September 1818, and will forward a Copy of his terms to those Friends who may continue their Favours to him, upon his first occasion to address them; and hopes by his exertions and attention to their Commands to merit their future favours: and has been induced to comply with the arrangement advertised of the Collection of accounts of the late Concerns by an indifferent person after the 31st December next, to enable him, from his greater leisure, to do more justice to his New Business.

Bombay, 1st October 1819.

**NOTICE** is hereby given, that the Partnership Business of Merchants and Shopkeepers, heretofore carried on by and between **NADIR BAXTER and ROBERT BAXTER** under the Firm of **BAXTER & CO.** has been dissolved by mutual consent as, Witness our hands in Bombay this 30th day of September 1819.

**NADIR BAXTER,  
ROBERT BAXTER**

## NOTICE

**THE H. C. Chartered Ship MARQUIS of HASTINGS**, will Sail for England early in November, and has good Accommodations for Passengers, for Passage apply to Capt. **CHARLES ARKOLE**,

Bombay, Oct. 20, 1819.

## To be Sold.

**A BAYCOLT**, just landed from the **BARROSA**, and may be seen at Capt. **HUTCHINSON'S** House.

*Pedigree as follows.*

Get by Alaric, Dam Trollop by Waxy, out of Trull, by Volunteer, the Dam of Frederick by Whisky. Alaric, was got by Pelworth, Dam by Dungannon, grand dam own sister to Noble, by Highlier, out of Brim, by Squirrel, Helen by Blant Crab, sister to Partner.

The above Colt was foaled in March 1817, and bred by Colonel **LAUTOUR**, of Hexton House.

Bombay, Oct. 20, 1819.

**THIS DAY, AND THE TWO FOLLOWING DAYS**

**Kempt & Co.**

**W**ILL Sell by Public Auction, on the Premises, the Household Furniture and other effects, the Property of the late **H. G. MACKLIN, Esq.** Sale to commence each day at Eleven o'clock.

Bombay, Oct. 20, 1819.

## Advertisement.

## To be Sold

BY PUBLIC OUT-CRY.

**A**T the NAVAL YARD on Thursday the 21st Instant, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, Sundry Casks of condemned Salt Beef and Pork, landed from H. M. Ship **Liverpool**.

The lots to be immediately paid for by the Purchasers, and cleared away on the day of Sale.

**J. SEATON.**

MASTER SHIPWRIGHT

Naval Yard, 18th Oct. 1819.

## FOUND

**A SEAL** with other Appendages to a Watch. The owner may receive his property, on application at the **GAZETTE OFFICE**, and paying the expense of this Advertisement.

Bombay, Oct. 20, 1819.

FOR SALE

## Gazette Office

**B**LANK Bills of Exchange, Powers of Attorney, Wills, Interest and Respondentia Bonds, Policies of Insurance, Articles of Agreement between Masters and Mariners, Bills of Lading, Boat Notes, &c. &c.

Bombay, 13th Oct. 1819.

## GENERAL ORDERS.

By the Right Honorable the Governor in Council,  
BOMBAY CASTLE, 7th OCTOBER 1819.

**THE** Right Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to grant a furlough to the Presidency on urgent private affairs, to Lieutenant Colonel **Im-lack**, commanding at Malwan, for a period of one month, and to Captain **Morgan**, commanding at Anjar, for six Weeks from the date of quitting their stations respectively.

The Right Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to revise the General Orders of the 19th September 1811 and 11th July 1812, as far as relates to the mode of bringing forward the Commissariat bills for supplies to Engineers, in the Military Department, and direct that from the 1st November next the Commissariat Officer shall adjust for all such supplies with the Engineer individually, instead of bringing forward public bills as at present on that account.

8th October 1819.

The Right Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Lieutenant **Seagriff** of the Honorable Company's Marine, to be Agent for Transports, on the impending service, from the date of the Vessels sailing from this Port.

Lieutenant **Seagriff** will in the mean time act as first Assistant to Captain **Laurence** who has been appointed to superintend the equipment of the Transports prior to their departure.

9th October 1819.

The Right Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to relieve Assistant Surgeon **Colgate** from the Honorable Company's Cruiser **Aurora**, and to appoint Assistant Surgeon **Finlay** to the Medical duties of that Cruiser.

9th October 1819.

His Excellency Lieutenant General the Honorable **Sir Charles Colville**, Knight Grand Cross of the Most Honorable Military Order of the Bath, appointed by the Honorable the Court of Directors to the Command of the Honorable Company's Forces serving under the presidency of Bombay, having landed this morning from the Honorable Company's chartered Ship **Barrrosa**, and been sworn in as second in Council of Bombay, the Right Honorable the Governor in Council orders and directs that all Officers and soldiers on the Establishment of Bombay, do obey Lieut. General **Sir Charles Colville**, and that all returns be made to him as Commander in Chief accordingly.

Lieutenant General **Sir Charles Colville**, is to take his seat as President of the Military Board, in virtue of his appointment of Commander in Chief.

Francis **Warden Esq.** retiring from Council, is directed to resume charge of his situation of Chief Secretary to the Government.

13th October 1819.

Major General **Whit** having resumed the situation of Commandant of Artillery, will take his seat at the Military Board accordingly, Colonel **John Griffith** consequently retiring from that Board.

By Order of the Right Honorable  
the Governor in Council  
**J. FARISH.**  
Secy. of Govt.

Camp Bhoaj, Sept. 23d 1819.

MR. EDITOR,

Such various remarks concerning the earthquake, having appeared of late in your paper, has induced me to offer to the public my humble opinion on the subject. The characters and observations of some of our friends, are truly ridiculous, and nothing more in my opinion, but a burlesque upon the present awful occasion; my sensations are as acute as those of my neighbours, but on viewing the various and truly nonsensical paragraphs in your paper on this subject, I involuntarily cast up my eyes, and exclaim "Travellers see strange things." all appear to stretch to their utmost in their poetical and prosaical descriptions; what a blessing it is for them; they have the liberty of the press. A friend of mine amuses himself daily in chymical experiments, and asserts from his researches, that one bottle of his preparation, placed under the ground for the space of 48 hours, would be sufficient to destroy the whole of our camp; and such is his opinion, (which we all of course consider unquestionable) that if the undulating motion of the earth is occasioned by matters of this nature, it will blow up like a mine. Another friend remains in his tent smiling and looking as if he felt all the horrors that a man could possibly feel; another complains of the weather, and sunshine, cold, heat or rain, he is never pleased; but whether they are affected by the moon or earthquake I am at a loss to conjecture, perhaps this might have been the cause of "The Quaker's," mistaking the number of years since the commencement of the Iron Age. Before I conclude Mr. Editor, I cannot help observing that the effects of the three volleys which have been heard, for these three days, added to the sickly state of our camp, makes a deeper impression on my mind, than all the Earthquakes—Air, exercise, and powders which keeps the patient in a constant state of perspiration, are the only things recommended.

I am Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

AN OBSERVER.

## The Gazette.

WEDNESDAY; 20th OCTOBER, 1819.

The Orient, Capt. **Reynolds**, from the Downs 18th June, anchored in the harbour on Monday afternoon; this Ship touched at the Isle of France and left there the **Sarah, Norton**, just arrived from the Cape, and bound to this Port; the **Carmarthen** had not arrived.

This Ship, has made what we conceive to be an excellent passage, for the time of year, for before she attained the Latitude of 10 North, the S. W. wind had entirely failed her, and for the last 10 days her progress was very slow.

The kindness of a friend has supplied us with a few papers of the 15th and 17th June, from which we have made as many extracts as the limited time and the absence of our principal compositors, celebrating the *Deewallee*, has enabled us.

This Ship has brought a great many passengers whose names will be found in the usual place, in our Nautical Chronicle.

With the exception of the Parliamentary debates, we find no articles of much interest, in the Papers that have been so kindly handed to us.

Sweden is, however, in commotion, and Denmark on the alert, and it is further mentioned, that the Russians were collecting large bodies of troops.

The report prevailing for some time past, in the Red Sea, of the Russians having taken Constantinople, is in some degree accounted for, for it appears that some serious quarrels had taken place in that City, between the Janizaries and other troops; attended with much blood shed, that a general conflagration had been expected, and that the City had been for many days in a state of universal panic.

The Foreign Enlistment Bill, had undergone a second discussion, in both Houses, and many Petitions had been presented to Parliament, praying them not to pass a measure so hostile in its nature, and so injurious to the character and commercial interests, of the British nation.

The following is the proposed arrangement for the Troops about to embark, for the Persian Gulf; though the exact number to each Ship, is not yet allotted.

|                            |                                                 |
|----------------------------|-------------------------------------------------|
| Hannah, . . . . .          | Artillery.                                      |
| Ann, . . . . .             | } H. M. 47th Regt.                              |
| Jessy, . . . . .           |                                                 |
| Orpheus, . . . . .         |                                                 |
| Jemima, . . . . .          |                                                 |
| Glenelg, . . . . .         | } H. M. 65th Regt.                              |
| Bombay Castle, . . . . .   |                                                 |
| Pascoa, . . . . .          |                                                 |
| Diana, . . . . .           |                                                 |
| H. C. S. Ernaud, . . . . . | } 1st of the 2nd N. I.                          |
| Faiz Raymanee, . . . . .   |                                                 |
| Angelica, . . . . .        |                                                 |
| Carron, . . . . .          | } Flank Companies 1st of the 3rd & 4th Pioneers |
| Cornwall, . . . . .        |                                                 |
|                            | } Flank Companies 1st 11th N. I.                |

It is supposed that this Armament will be ready about the 28th instant.

We regret to state, that some cases of Cholera, still continue to lurk about the Ships in the Harbour.

The following is the substance of the Commercial accounts from China, the 7th June—

Imports from India, without any exception brought low prices, while on the other hand, their own commodities ran very high. 50,000 Bales of Cotton, are said, to be on hand, and as the Ships of the season were expected daily, the price offered for the Byramgore's Cotton was only 11 Tael 5 mace.

The above is extracted from a Letter written by Capt. **Kiddle**, of the Byramgore, who arrived at Whampoa on the 27th May.

In the China Seas, the Byramgore, fell in with the **Sterling Castle**, (free trader) belonging to Liverpool, proceeding from Batavia to Manila, in search of a Cargo of Sugar, but with doubtful success, for report says the crops have failed.

At Batavia the high prices of Sugar and Coffee, amounted to a prohibition.

The Ships at Whampoa on the 7th June, were the Byramgore, an American Ship, and Brig, and the Syren, opium Ship.

## BOMBAY SESSIONS.

On Wednesday morning the Grand Jury returned—

A true bill against James Crabtree, for a capital offence.

A true bill against Rhagoo Mhadoo, and Lingoo Deojee for a burglary, and against Nunoo Hurry and Anundee, for harboring burglars and receiving stolen goods.

No Bill against Moroo Ramsett for Burglary.

A true bill against Pranjeewan Hurribhoy for Larceny.

A true bill against Tajoo Kurrim and Nathoo Raghoo for Larceny.

A true bill against Virzoll Nursey, and Guzree Moorly, for a Robbery.

A true bill against Gungaram Gunesch, Ragoomatt Bhorkun and Vaja Manore for a conspiracy.

A true bill against Anundee Woman, and no bill against Gunesch Mhadoba, for receiving stolen goods.

The Grand Jury having stated they had no other business before them, the bench thanked them for their attention and discharged them.

The Court then proceeded with the trials of the prisoners. They none of them possessed interest enough to deserve any detailed report.

James Crabtree was found guilty. Rhagoo Mhadoo and Lingoo were also found guilty, but Nunoo Hurry and Anundee woman were acquitted. Nunoo Hurry was discharged by proclamation, and Anundee remanded; there being another indictment, for a similar offence, against her.

She was again brought up on Thursday, and acquitted on the second indictment for receiving stolen goods, and discharged by proclamation.

Pranjeewan Hurribhoy was found guilty of Larceny.

Tajoo Kurrim pleaded guilty of stealing a silver spoon, and Nathoo Raghoo was found guilty of receiving the same knowing it to have been stolen.

The Court adjourned on Thursday afternoon, until Saturday; when it again met, for the trial of Virzoll Nursey, and Guzree Moorly, a singing girl, for a robbery committed in her own house, on the person of Boychund, a pawnbroker; after a trial which lasted the whole day, and which appears to have created a vast deal of interest in the Native community, and to have called forth all the chicanery and prevarication of the Hindoo character, they were found guilty of having committed the robbery, but the girl recommended to mercy.

During this day, on a delay occurring in the trials, the prisoners who had been found guilty on the preceding days, being put to the bar, received the following sentences:

James Crabtree, a private in H. M's. 47th Regt. for capital offence, to be transported to New South Wales, for a term of fourteen years.

Rhagoo Mhadoo and Lingoo Deojee, for a burglary, to be transported to Prince of Wales's Island, for the term of seven years.

Pranjeewan Hurribhoy, for larceny, to be confined in the Gaol of Bombay, for three calendar months.

Tajoo Kurrim, a hallalcore, for stealing a silver spoon, and Nathoo Raghoo, for receiving the same, were sentenced to a months imprisonment in Bombay Gaol, and to be once flogged in the usual manner, in the Hallalcore's street.

Moroo Ramsett and Gunesch Mhadoo, were discharged by proclamation.

The Court met again on Monday, and passed the following sentences on the prisoners:—

Virzoll Nursey, and Guzree Moorly, the singing girl, for a robbery.

Virzoll Nursey, to be transported to Prince of Wales's Island, for the period of seven years.

The Jury having recommended Guzree to mercy, her time of banishment was in consequence limited to three years.

The execution of their sentences were, however, respited until the pleasure of the Prince Regent is known.

No other causes remaining for trial, the Sessions were dissolved.

The trial for conspiracy was put off until the next Sessions some material witnesses being absent.

For these some days past preparations have been making for the celebration of the Feast of the Deewallee, on the beginning of the Hindoo year of Vickramjit or as it is more commonly called of Rajah Vickram, the 1876 year, of which commented yesterday. We have extracted the following account of the celebration of this festival, from the port folio of a friend.

The Deewallee (or the lighting up) at the commencement of the new year, continues for three or more days. The preparations for it are by a general washing of all Shops, Offices, and places of business, which are all white washed painted and otherwise ornamented according to the ability of the owner. All the Pictures, Looking Glasses and Lamps that can be procured are displayed on this occasion. Visitors are received and treated with Sweetmeats and Rose water, and every part is illuminated; wreaths of flowers are hung about in every direction, & the servants and dependants, receive presents from their masters. A lucky moment is then fixed on for performing the

Wye pooja, or the consecration of the account books for the ensuing year; a Bramin is retained for this purpose and the title page of the Books, being prepared, by having the names of certain deities inscribed on them, they are spread out on a table or other place in the Shop or Office and the Bramin very gravely proceeds to bless them; on each leaf is placed a Coconut, some flowers, sweetmeats, and a kind of Red powder is strewn over all; the Bramin and the Clerks of the house continue to watch for the lucky moment when the Coconut and sweetmeats are distributed, among the servants; the Parsees go through the whole of this ceremony, as well as the Hindoos. Red is the colour that predominates amongst all classes, & Vermillion if they can afford it; the word Loll, Red has a very extensive meaning, it denotes excellence, prosperity, victory &c.

The controversy in Calcutta with regard to the *Ouse* rice is again revived, we are informed by the "suggestion and house wifely measurers of a Lady."

A certain quantity both of *Ouse* and *Amon* rice having been collected in the same place, and kept there in similar varnished Pegu jars, we made the following observations in the forenoon of Wednesday last:

|                                                                                      |                                                                |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------|
| Temperature of the room, 86                                                          | Item, on plunging the thermometer into the fine rice, . . . 86 |
| Item of the open jars that contained the <i>Amon</i> or fine rice, . . . 85½         | Item, on plunging it into the coarse rice, almost . . . 100    |
| Item of the open jars that contained the <i>Ouse</i> or coarse rice, almost . . . 88 |                                                                |

It is evident in the present case, that there was in the fine rice, a power, which may be considered as real life, and enabled that rice to preserve its own organic temperature unaltered, even in an atmospheric medium of a higher temperature.

It appears on the other hand, that there was, in the coarse rice a degree of fermentation, a beginning of death in short, which disengaged gases from it, and made it lose caloric so as to raise the temperature around. From these observations we do not mean to draw any special inferences in favour of the theory of the *Oryzeus Morbus*, in particular, but abstractedly offer them as correct as to fact, to be generalized into any shape that more competent persons may think proper. As for the doctrine alluded to, we are so far from looking upon it as the *res judicata*, that, besides other objections which we have against it, we will quote that, which is deducible from the following fact.

In Aug. 1814, a boat loaded with *Ouse* rice, having during a storm, been wrecked on the beach at Chandernagore, we purchased the whole of the rice, of course at an exceeding low price, and distributed part of it at the same price among our servants and other poor neighbours, and kept the rest to feed every animal that we had belonging to us. That rice, we perfectly recollect, was remarkable for those hot exhalations which we have noticed here above. Not only did we not observe or hear of one single case of subsequent sickness of any kind among the human eaters of it; but we may add that neither horses, nor cows, nor goats nor fowls, apparently suffered from it, although the horses in particular were certainly unaccustomed to it.

At the same time we can but conceive such a kind of rice to be generally unwholesome, since it is evidently undergoing decomposition. This fermentative state can hardly be supposed to be its nature, since it is not to be observed before the grain has been peeled. We are therefore inclined to attribute it to the dampness to which this coarser kind is allowed to be exposed, either from the difficulty of keeping it dry in any large quantities under this climate, or from the less attention that is paid on account of its less value. However it may be, it becomes certain that, the most numerous class of the population principally feeds upon a kind of rice, more or less unsound, and which may occasionally from the mere circumstances above stated, prove deleterious. Measures might perhaps be taken to obviate the evil. We recollect, for instance that at Paris mushrooms can be sold but in certain markets, where there are men in attendance to examine them [Calcutta Times].

But here the *Ouse* rice instead of being as we had hitherto understood damaged or imperfect rice, is identified with coarse rice, and if *Ouse* and *Coarse* rice are the same we can give a very satisfactory reason for its difference of temperature, though we labor under a little of what, Pat would call modesty, in so doing; as we can scarce suppose that the Bengal Editor the Editor of the Times we mean, does not know that the coarse rice of Bengal, known under the name of Moongy and Cargo Rice is subjected to immersion in a solution of Lime or Chunan, in order to insure its preservation from decay and insects; and we must believe that the difference of temperature is occasioned by the presence or absence of the Lime.

This is the kind of rice, that is in use by all the lower classes whether Hindoo Musselmans or Christians, even on the Western side of India; and the crews of ships have seldom any other.

## NOTICES OF MUSCAT.

Muscat. The first appearance of this place, is the most romantic that can be conceived, we had all formed some Idea of it, but as

far as I could learn none of our Ideas were realized, I can safely say that the view of it, had not the most remote likeness, to that, I had formed; a drawing, we happened to have on board, of the entrance to St. Johns harbour Newfoundland, is however not a bad representation of it; its aspect to Seaward is one uninterrupted mass of black rock of different sizes and of a thousand fanciful shapes. The two Castles of Muscat, and a few straggling houses in every cleft, and a solitary date tree or two, are the only objects that diversify the scene; the town is not visible until you open the Cove, when it comes over the sight like a ruined town in the vicinity of the Castle of Otranto. We moored head & stern in the Cove, and found we made 14 17' West from Bombay, which places the town of Muscat, in Longitude 58 41. and found the Latitude 23 38'. They use the Catmaran for fishing, also a float in the shape of a small canoe made of the branches of the date tree; the boats, that they sent for watering us were like those of the Chulias, at Nagore, and those you see at Prince of Wales Island, but our Longboat was occasionally used when the Casks were filled, by the means of Muscats, by the Imaums slaves, no charge being made for it.

The town is mean and streets narrow, the house in which the Imaum now resides is said to have been a Portuguese Church; the streets are full of Battias from Scind and Kutch, and a blacksmith of the same tribe occupies a shop near the landing place, and from the demands made on him, you would suppose him to be the only one in the town; the houses have all terraces to which the natives retire in the evening, and many sleep there all night. The population of Muscat is stated to be about 50 thousand, a great many of whom are Indians; Banians from Kutch, and Scind, and Cojas from Mekran, who have a walled factory entirely to themselves at Muttra. These people who are Mahomedan Sectaries, are the chief dealers in Shark Fins, Maws, and in oil and fire wood; there are said to be about 1000 families of them who reside chiefly at this place. Many of the rich men of Muscat are Indians mostly Vanias, or Banians, and their influence is sometimes so great as to interdict the killing of Oxen; they are chiefly Merchants, Brokers, Bankers &c. The Arab and Mahomedan women all wear Masks of black cloth ornamented with Gold coin, chiefly Venetians and Gubbas; few women are seen in the streets but on visiting the small Hamlets which are built in every little valley, the women were familiar enough, though they never unmasked; in one of these Hamlets, consisting of only one house, and about ten huts, we found about twenty ladies, immured, as it were in this solitary place; they belonged to the lord of the valley, which altogether did not contain one acre of good ground, and none fit for grain; his property consisted in a plantation of date trees, some pomgranates, gourds, cucumbers, melons, and sweet limes, seven Slaves, five Cows, fifty Goats, and a fishing Boat; this chief was the most independent fellow in the world, and said he had no master but God; he fed his women and dependants, on Dates, Fish, and Milk, the produce of his own little valley, and appeared as happy, as any man could be. We purchased his Goats, which would enable him he said to new cloath his family and fix a few more venetians on the mask of his favorite. The poor fellow however amongst all his riches, had bad eyes and begged we would give him some ointment for them.

The Goat mutton is here very good, Sheep do not thrive; these we saw were of the African species with large tails; the Bullocks are small, but the Beef is good.

\* We believe these are what is known to the English by the name of Sounds, those of the Cod, are salted and sold in England under the name of Cod's Sounds; The Maws are dried and sent to Bombay for the China Market.

+ The first is the Venetian Sequin; the Gubba, is also a gold coin of rather less value, and is the Sequin of some petty European state, in the Mediterranean, but of what particular one, is not very evident from the inscription.

We copy what follows from the last Courier, & regret, that circumstance have prevented our publishing the address that was so neatly delivered on the night of performance.

We hear from all who had the pleasure of witnessing the performances at Matoonga on Tuesday evening last, the highest encomiums on the manner in which that distinguished corps of comedians acquitted themselves. The pieces performed were the farces of "The Incog," and "Two strings to your bow," and the comic talent and natural humor of the various actors kept the audience in a continued roar of laughter. Some comic songs were also sung with great effect. The music as usual was good, & several scenes recently painted for that theatre were highly admired.

His Majesty's servants of the Fort George Theatre were successfully exerting themselves when our paper went to the press in performing the comedy of "John Bull" with the farce of "The Weathercock."

## NAUTICAL NOTICES, CHRONICLE and NAVAL REPORT.

The H. C. Chartered Ship York, proceeded on her Voyage to England, on Sunday last.

The Albinia, Bombay Merchant, and Marquis of Hastings will all sail about the end of the present month.

The Equipment of the Expedition is proceeding rapidly. And we understand it will be quite ready to depart, by the 13th instant.

## BOMBAY.

ARRIVALS.—Oct. 18th, Ship Orient, (Free Trade) William Reynolds, from England.

PASSENGERS.—Per Orient.—Col. and Mrs. Macdonald, Capt. and Mrs. Campbell, Two Misses Sheriff's, Misses Moore and Brown, Capt. J. D. Crozier, Capt. Cocke, Capt. Hockness Madras Army, Capt. Newman do, Messrs. Green and Gray Assistant Surgeons, Messrs. Hockness, Jones, Wilkinson, Smees, and Hanks, Cadets Mr. J. Brown Free Mariner.

DEPARTURES.—Oct. 14th, Ship Roberts, George Brown, to Bengal.  
Do, do, The H. C. Cruiser Benares Lieut. James Arthur, to Muscat.  
Do, do, 17th The H. C. Ship York, James Talbert to London.

PASSENGERS.—By Roberts.—Mrs. Brown and Capt. Eckford.  
By Ship York.—Lady Anstruther and Child, Wm. Currie Esq. Wm. Cruikshank Esq. Capt. Finlay, of the Orpheus F. T. Lieut. Waddington, Lieut. Bell, Mr. Greig.

## SHIPS LOADING.

English Ship Bombay Merchant, Clarkson for London.  
Ship Sophia, Edwin, for Bussorah.  
H. C. Ship, Marquis of Hastings for London.  
Ship Albinia, John, for do.  
Ship Prince Regent, Clifford, for do.

## LIST OF SHIPS IN THE HARBOUR.

H. M. SHIP.  
Seringapatam, Curlew, Liverpool.  
H. C. CRUIZERS.  
Syph, Aurora, Prince of Wales.  
H. C. SHIPS.  
Bombay, Herefordshire, Ernaad; Chartered Ships Marquis of Hastings and Barossa.

SHIPS OF THE PORT.  
Asia Felix, Glenelg, Angelica, Carron, Minerva Grab, Sophia, Cornwall, Francis Warden, Samarang, Dadaloy, Bombay Castle, Diana, Hannah, Fazel Kureem, Upton Castle, Faz, Rehmanee.

## BENGAL.

Jessy, Pascoa.  
FREE TRADERS.  
Jemima, Orpheus, Prince Regent, Thames, Bombay Merchant, Albinia, Ann, Orient.

## ARABS.

Seton Grab, Ahmedy Grab, Sulimany, Sahart.

## CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.—Septembers 24th Albion arrived off Cooly Bazar Ghaat yesterday.

New Anchorage.  
Remain the H. C. Ships Princes Charlotte of Wales Marquis of Wellington, Minerva, Rose, Thomas Grenville, and Carnatic.

Saugor.  
Cornwallis, outward bound, remains.

## General Register of Marriages, Births and Deaths.

## BOMBAY.

BIRTH. On Thursday 14th inst., at Chief Pogley, the Lady of Captain DeLamotte, Commandant of Pioneers, of a daughter.

DEATH.—At roach, on the 3d instant, in his 19th year, Lieutenant Skinner Turner, of the 111, or Grenadier Battalion. This excellent young man, had during his short residence in India, by his amiable manners and good heart gained the esteem, and his premature death the universal regret, of all who had opportunities of appreciating his worth.

This just tribute to departed merit is added by one who from an early period was intimately acquainted with and deeply feels the loss of his departed friend.  
At Bath on the 31st of May, Revd. Arnold Burrows at the advanced age of 83, Mr. Burrows was more than 40 years, a Chaplain on the Bombay establishment and retired from the service in 1833.

## CALCUTTA.

BIRTH. Yesterday, the 24th September, at her Establishment at Chowringhee, Mrs. Fowler Bean, (successor to Mrs. Durill) of a daughter.

At Cuddalore, on the morning of the 24th ultimo, the lady of P. Boyd, Esq. of a son and heir.

At Azimghur, on the 10th inst., the lady of J. V. Bisce, Esq. of the civil service, of a daughter.

At Allahabad, on the 14th instant, the lady of William John Sands, Esq. of the civil service, of a son.

At Futtyghur, on the 8th instant, the lady of Major C. S. Fagan, of a daughter.

DEATHS. At Joorin, on the 29th of July, after a short but severe illness, Mr. Assistant Surgeon James Roy.

At Purneah, on the 14th instant, Captain William Macpherson, universally and universally regretted by all who had the pleasure of his acquaintance.

At Meerut, on the 21st of August, of the cholera morbus, brought on by incessant exertion in his professional duty, Mr. Charles Smith Templeton, Apothecary, H. B. Company's Station.

On her passage to England from Bengal, on the 23rd of January, Fanny, the much-lamented wife of Lieutenant Colonel Cumberlege.

## EUROPE.

MARRIED.—At Dover, on Monday, the 1st inst., by the Rev. T. Morris, John Henry Latham, Esq. to Harriet Stranger, only daughter of Edward Brodrip, Esq. M. D.

On the 8th inst. at Fulham Church, by the Rev. William Wood, Mr. H. Ellwell, at Staffordshire

phzibith Eden, third daughter of Richard Smith, Esq. of Hammersmith.

Yesterday, the Reverend Garrard Thomas Andrews, Esq., of the Dean of Canterbury, to Elizabeth Catherine, eldest daughter of Dr. Heberden, Upper Rookstreet.

On Tuesday, by the Rev. Manley Wood, William Robinson Esq., eldest son of William Tonke Robinson Esq., of Walsingham, to Jane, fourth daughter of Thomas Maltby, Esq., of the same place.

On Wednesday morning at St. Anne's Blackfriars, Thomas Esq., eldest son of Thomas Booth, Esq., of Walsingham, to Jane, third daughter of the late Christopher Wright, Esq., of Cleasby, in the same county.

On the 15th instant, at St. Mary-le-bone church, Colonel Sir Dudley St. Leger Hill, Knight of the Royal Military Order of the Tower and Sword, and Companion of the most honourable Military Order of the Bath, to Caroline Drury, third daughter of the late Major-General Sir John Drury, of Kew, Surrey.

At Hayes, Middlesex, on the 11th inst. Major M. P. Court, of the Hon. Company's Madras Artillery, to Emily Susan, youngest daughter of the late Archdale William Taylor, Esq.

At the New Church, Marylebone, C. Leigh, Esq., to Miss Willes, daughter of the Rev. W. Willes, of Astor, in the county of Northampton.

The Rev. G. T. Andrews, only son of the Dean of Canterbury, to Elizabeth Catherine, eldest daughter of Dr. Heberden, of Upper Rookstreet.

J. H. Latham, Esq., to Harriet Esq., only daughter of Edward Brodrip, Esq., M. D.

BIRTHS.—On Tuesday last, the Lady of Dominick, Browne, Esq., M. P. of a son and heir.

In Seymour-place, on the 6th instant, the Lady Katherine Halkett, of a son.

At his Lordship's house in Park-lane, Viscountess Cranley, of a daughter.

At Belle-Vue House Westbury, Wilts, the Lady of E. Franklin, Esq., of a daughter.

DEATHS.—On the 12th of May, at Walworth, Mrs. Jane Davison, widow of the late Major Davison, of the Northumberland Militia.

On Monday last, Arthur Charnernowne, of Darlington, in the county of Devon, Esq.

On Wednesday, the 26th ult., at Colchester, in the 30th year of his age, Randolph, sixth son of the late Rev. Thomas Baines, of Halstead, Esq.

At Holyhead, on the 29th of May, after a long and painful illness, Louisa Augusta Marshall, eldest daughter of the late Rev. John Marshall, of Orsett, in Essex.

On Tuesday evening, at his house in Harley-street, of a fatal attack of apoplexy, George Barclay, Esq., of Burford Lodge, Surrey.

At his brother's house, Dublin, Lieutenant-General Barton, aged 59, thirty-nine years of which he served in his Majesty's 2d Regiment of Life Guards. He has left a widow and seven children to deplore his loss.

At Sidmouth, on the 5th inst., after a long and most painful illness, which he supported with the greatest fortitude, Colonel Garbett Walsham, of Knill Court, in the county of Hereford, aged 48.

On Friday last, of an apopleptic seizure, the Rev. Thomas George Clare, B. D., Rector of St. Andrew's, Holborn, and of Walsure, in Kent, and formerly Fellow of St. John's College, Oxford.

In Chester-street, Grosvenor-place, the Hon. Arbellia St. John, wife to General the Hon. F. St. John, and sister to the Earl of Craven.

In Queen Anne-street, West, Lieut.-General Sir J. Campbell, Bart.

Suddenly, in a fit of apoplexy, T. H. Robinson, Esq., of Baker-street, Portman-square.

Suddenly, at Mincingie, Colonel James, of Carmarthen. He walked out from his lodgings, and had proceeded some distance, when he fell and expired. He was taken back to his room and expired almost immediately.

Lately, at Zurich, aged 25, Dr. H. Lavater, son of the celebrated Lavater.

At his house in Queen's buildings, Brompton, Mr. M. Day, long known in the first circles. He married in October, 1814, Anne, the third daughter of the late Admiral Sir John Moore, Bart.

## Calcutta.

MONDAY; SEPTEMBER 20.

Letters from different parts of the country contain the most cheering assurances, that a considerable fall of rain, has dispelled the apprehensions which were very generally entertained. A considerable scarcity still prevailed at Narsingpore, but the country in that neighbourhood had also been blessed with abundant rain. At Nagpore, we are happy to learn that the distress of the poorer classes has been alleviated by the employment of numerous men, women and children, in the construction of roads and other useful works; and while those who are able to labour, are thus relieved at the expense of the City, it is gratifying to be assured, that about sixteen hundred of the old and helpless, are daily fed at the expense of the European community at Nagpore, aided by the subscriptions of the day-labouring inhabitants of that city. A letter from the force under Colonel Ludlow, notices an attempt to assassinate Major Bence of the 1st Local Cavalry, by a party of that corps, who was about to undergo the sentence of a Court Martial. The Major was thrown to the ground, and thrice struck with a dagger, but before the assailant could effect his purpose, the officers and men rushed from the ranks, and "cut him to pieces."

The Lord Bishop of Calcutta has published a proclamation, creating a new Court in Calcutta, to be styled "The Consistory Court," within and for the Archdeaconry of Calcutta "in the Diocese of Calcutta;" and Friday, the 15th proximo, is fixed for opening, constituting, and forming the Court.

Letters have been received in town from Manila, brought on from Penang by the *Shaw*. These mention the arrival at the former port of the ship *Mary*, from Acapulco, and state, also, that the *Carmo*, *Santa Rita*, and *San Ruperto*, were left at San Blas, nearly ready to return to Manila, laden with dollars, gold, and copper, to a great amount. Mexico is reported to be in a state of profound depression, and the mines in 1818 had produced millions of dollars.

The *Maria* touched at Madras on her passage from Padang, and left it on the 5th September. We have been informed, that before she left Padang, the *Clara*, Gibson, having quitted that port with a cargo, unfortunately got aground about 16 miles distant. Assistance was immediately sent to her by the Dutch Authorities, who had the cargo landed without delay, & succeeded in getting her into deep water. It is added, however, that having found something on board, which had not been duly reported in the manifest, they proceeded to detain her, and at the time of the *Maria's* departure, it was understood that Captain G. was under arrest in the house which he had previously occupied on shore.

The *John Bull*—Captain J. Bean, had reached Padang, and on her way, having fallen in with an American ship aground on the reef extending off Pulo Batoe, Capt. B. afforded such assistance as was effectual in getting her off after which he towed her down to Padang, as she had lost her rudder and received other damage.

The ship *Briton*, Capt. Brodie, from London, in the month of April, arrived at Padang while the *Maria* was there.

## PRINCE OF WALES ISLAND.

The H. C. ship *Essex* (one of the annual Bombay fleet) has passed on to China.

On Thursday evening August 5th, came in H. M. S. *Topaze*, Capt. Lumley from Manila. A very kind and frequent friend to this paper has furnished us with some interesting articles of intelligence brought by this opportunity, of which we have only time and space to give the following heads.

Accounts from Rhio, dated 29th June, state that the *Indiana*, with the Honble Sir Stamford Raffles on board, grounded in going into that place on her way to Bencoolen, and was obliged to start her water. The Dutch Resident furnished her with a fresh supply, and she continued her voyage on the next day—all well.

The Dutch have hoisted their flag on the Rajah Mooda's Fort at Rhio, and almost all the inhabitants have, in consequence, left it to reside under Major Farquhar at Singapore:—the Rajah Mooda himself has retired to Lingin.

The Dutch Frigate *Wilhelmina* was at Rhio when the *Topaze* passed. The *Eclipse* (sloop of war of that nation) was lately at Lingin with 40 soldiers, whom she would have landed, but the Rajah, it is said, would not receive them.

Accounts from the Eastward confirm the report of the Dutch having been driven out of Palimbang with great loss; and also of revolt of the natives against them on the Island of Banca.

Advices from Manila, of the 14th June, mention, that two thirds of their crop of sugar had been destroyed by locusts, Government had sent for several thousands of the martin bird, in hopes of destroying them."

Batavia, June 6.—I find myself under the unpleasant obligation of informing your Excellency, that this day I have received the report from Captain Lieutenant Van Schuler, commanding His Majesty's Corvette *Venus*, belonging to one of the division of the ships and vessels cruising along the coast of Java, and under command of the late Colonial Marine Captain Staut, containing an account of what occurred in that division from the 15th of May, the day of their departure from the harbour of Batavia, till their arrival at Samarang, on the 29th of the same month, 1819.

And principally, that on the 24th of May, Captain Staut, despatching four Private vessels, in taking the proper measures to cut off if possible, these vessels with the Brig *Maria*, had been wounded by the bursting of the breach of one of the guns, at which he stood when it was fired. The wounds were so dangerous, from the right thigh bone together with the left arm being broken into pieces, besides severe contusions on the right foot, the thigh, and breast, that he died on the 29th of June, and on the succeeding day was interred with military honours at Samarang.

Enclosed I have now the honor to tender your Excellency a copy of the whole Report, from which your Excellency will perceive that this Officer, who had already in Europe been decorated by His Majesty for his signal zeal in His Majesty's service, never omitted to evince here the same zeal, till by an unfortunate accident he lost his life. I am myself convinced, that by the untimely death of this meritorious Officer, His Majesty's service in these Colonies has suffered an exceedingly heavy loss.

By the Rear Admiral, commanding His Netherlands Majesty's Squadron in the East Indies.

(Signed) E. WELTERBECK.

Batavia June 19.—The memorable day, the 18th of June, was yesterday celebrated here, by the hoisting of the flags and the firing of a royal salute from the ships lying in the harbour, and at Weltevreden, on which occasion the garrison formed a grand parade; all the principal Military, Naval, and Civil Officers, were invited to a grand Entertainment, by His Excellency the Governor General, at whose example all the gentlemen present poured full libations, and did ample honour to the most beloved Hero of the Netherlands!

## INDIAN POSTAGE.

To the Editor of the Calcutta Journal.

SIR,

As it is incumbent on those who have been sufferers by the irregular and inconsistent assessment levied on Indian Correspondence to make such public, with a distant view that some of the numerous Letters that have been penned on the subject in this country may attract the attention of those who are liable to remedy the evils complained of, I request you will give insertion in your valuable Journal, to the following statement.

Two Europe Letters were received by me on the 4th instant, by the ships *Grenville* and *Surry*, one assessed 3s. 6d. a single Letter, by the former ship, and other 2s. 4d. as a double Letter. As these are both Company's Ships, and consequently liable to detention as the interest of their employers may suit, I wish to ask why a greater assessment by one third should have been levied for a single Letter, than was levied on the double one, as a ship sailing under the above restrictions ought not in fairness to be considered a Packet Mail.

Your's obediently.

A SUBSCRIBER.

September 14.

## MILITARY QUERY.

To the Editor of the Calcutta Journal.

SIR,

As your Journal appears to enjoy a large share of Military patronage; and has of late particularly been honoured by the discussion of Military subjects, from the pen of writers who oppose each other with admirable temper as well as talent, I take the liberty to propose the following Military Query, through the medium of your columns, under the hope that a satisfactory solution of it may be elicited from some one among your numerous readers:—

Query.—Whether the true spirit of Military Law, which TYTLER, one of the greatest authorities on this subject, says, is founded upon the Common Law of the Land, does or does not allow the privilege of "Challenging" to all Prisoners brought for Trial, before Courts Martial, whether they be General—Line—or Regimental ones? And if such a privilege be allowed, by the spirit of Military Law, in these higher Courts, upon what grounds can a Prisoner be denied this privilege, when brought to Trial before a minor Court?

Yours, &c.

AN ENQUIRER.

September 14.

## NAUTICAL NOTICES.

As the three Islands, described in the following notice, and fallen in with by Captain Henderson of the ship *Hercules*, in his passage from South America, are not laid down in the latest Charts, which are those of Arrowsmith's of 1811, we have the pleasure to publish his account of them for the information of our Nautical Readers:

The first of these is an Island to the eastward of Pitcairn's Island, in lat. 24. 17' S. lon. 128. 20' W. by very good lunar observation. Captain Henderson stood toward the N. W. end of it, within three quarters of a mile, finding no bottom at 45 fathoms. There was no appearance of inhabitants in any part of it, and it was no where more than 60 feet above the level of the sea. Captain Henderson supposed it to be about fifteen miles in circumference.

The second, to the N. W. of Pitcairn's Island, is a small Island covered with cocoanut trees, and having breakers off the N. W. and S. E. ends; it is about a mile in circumference, in lat. 24. 00' S. lon. 131. 20' W.

The third is a small sandy Island with not a tree or shrub on it, and apparently steep to, except a few breakers off the N. W. end. "This Island," says Captain Henderson, "would be very dangerous in the night, as a ship must be on shore before it could be discovered." Captain Henderson made it at 3. 30. p. m. and ran along it within two miles. He computes it to be about four miles long, and three broad, and makes it in lat. 5. 46' S. lon. 156. 5' W.

Pitcairn's Island, by the observations of Captain Henderson, is in lat. 25. 5' S. lon. 130. 23' W. and by Sir Thomas, Staines, in His Majesty's ship *Briton*, in lat. 25. 4' S. lon. 130. 25' W.

## English Extracts.

PRICE OF STOCKS YESTERDAY.

|                                 |                               |
|---------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| Bank Stock . . . . . 218        | India Bonds . . . 24 3 dis    |
| 3 per Ct. Red. . . . . 67 1/2   | Ex. Bills, 2. . . 11 dis. par |
| 3 1/2 per Cents. . . . . 75 1/2 | Lottery Tickets 191 1/2       |
| 4 per Cents. . . . . 86 1/2     | Omnia . . . . . 14 1/2 dis    |
| Bank L. Ann. 17 1/2 15-16       | Cons. for Acc. . . 68 1/2 dis |

LONDON.  
THURSDAY, JUNE 17, 1819

Advices from Jamaica, to the 8th ultimo, confirm the capture of Porto Bello, not Puerto Cabello, as was erroneously mentioned in former accounts. The latter is a sea-port on the coast of Caracas, the former, a sea-port on the north coast of the Isthmus of Darien, nearly opposite Panama. This achievement was effected on the 10th of April, by the troops under the command of Sir Gregor McGregor. It appears, that an express arrived at Carthagena, on the first of that month, from General Hoare, at Panama, requesting the Governor would send over five hundred men, to protect Porto Bello and Charges against any attempt of the Insurgents. This request, however, could not be complied with, in consequence, as it is alleged, of the troops being in a very mutinous state, not having received any pay for the last fifteen months. General McGregor, immediately after the capture, issued a Proclamation, stating, "The army of New Grenada has covered itself with glory. Porto Bello, the most famous fortress of South America, could only withstand, a few hours, the valour of your arms." It concludes in the following strain:—"Soldiers!—Our first conquest has been glorious—it has opened the road to fortune and additional fame. Panama invites our approach—and the South Sea shall soon behold upon her shores the conquerors of the Isthmus!"

A considerable quantity of military stores fell into the hands of the captors. The garrison consisted of 466 men, whites, mulattos, and blacks. A number of the regulars of the Royalist army are said to have joined the Insurgents. General McGregor intended to push forward immediately for Panama.

A Jamaica Paper communicates the above intelligence in the following words:—"It becomes our duty, however unwillingly, and with the most harassing feelings, to record in this day's paper, what must eventually prove a death-blow to the commercial interests of this Colony, the first success of a predatory force, which has been equipped in the ports of Great Britain, in defiance of his Royal Highness the Prince Regent's Proclamation, prohibiting his Majesty's subjects from interfering in the disputes subsisting between the Crown of Spain and the inhabitants of its South American possessions, or in anywise assisting them."

We should hope the consequences will not be so disastrous to the interests of Jamaica, as the Editor apprehends.

Both Houses of Parliament have adjourned over this day, on account of the Drawing Room. The Loan Bill was last night read the third time in the House of Commons, and carried up to the Lords, where it was read a first time. Lord Liverpool gave notice of the second reading on Friday, when it will be hurried through all the remaining stages. The public are aware that the sum of 800l. is given to the Bank for every million of debt contracted, as a compensation for the expense and trouble of care and management, so that the public will have to pay to that establishment the annual sum of 9, 600l. on account of the loan lately contracted. Mr. Grenfell proposed to the House that this compensation be withheld in the present instance, but his motion was rejected.

The third reading of the Foreign Enlistment Bill is fixed for Monday. We could have wished that on a question so materially affecting the honour and interests of the country, a call of the House had been required.—Mr. W. Smith obtained leave to bring in a bill for altering the Marriage Act in favour of Protestant Dissenters.

Notwithstanding the increased majority on the second reading of the Foreign Enlistment Bill, there are many who yet hope that it will be ultimately lost. Certainly the disapprobation of the people of this country against the measure has not been lessened by the decision of the House of Commons; and we conceive it to be the duty of the Press to exert all its power in opposition to one of the most unfortunate and unpopular measures that has ever been proposed to Parliament—a measure which tends to destroy the rising liberties of South America, and to depress the commerce of Great Britain—a measure which would league us with their oppressors against a generous people, who, after long and severe sufferings, have at length appealed to heaven and to arms for redress.

After all that has been urged in favour of the Bill, we really are at a loss to find one solid argument to recommend it; declamation may be indulged in—witticisms may be dealt out; but wit and declamation cannot recommend what is in itself injurious and impolitic—on the other hand, we find the most powerful, and indeed unanswerable arguments urged against the Bill.

Those who advocate the measure have not attempted to justify the conduct of our legitimate Ally, the King of Spain; neither have they attempted to question the conduct of the South American Patriots. They have acknowledged, what indeed cannot be denied, that the government of Ferdinand in the Colonies has been oppressive and unjust, and that it was natural and far from being criminal in the inhabitants of those Colonies to demand, with arms, what has been ever denied to their sufferings and supplications—nay, further—to break their fetters, and to disclaim allegiance to a Government that has never protected, and that has always oppressed them.

Such are the admissions that have been made by his Majesty's Ministers; they are very important, because, on their own showing, they call on the Parliament to interfere against the oppressed, and in favour of the oppressor. But they say it is an act of necessity—the character of the country is concerned—we are bound by Treaty with the King of Spain to prevent any assistance from being rendered by the people of this country to the revolted Colonies—and, therefore, though the Bill may be a Bill against the rights of man, thought it may be against the commerce of Great Britain, and against the feelings of the English people, yet it is an act of necessity, and must be passed, British Press.

## NAVY

A first-rate is to be built of 120 guns, to be called the *St. George*. The present *St. George* is to be named the *Barfleur*.

The *Temeraire* is ordered round to the Nore to be stationed there as a guard-ship.

We are glad to find that some Scotch Highlanders intend to colonize a part of Dartmoor, in preference to foreign emigration.

The Prince Regent has given to the Princess Augusta apartments in Buckingham House, as a pied-a-terre when her Royal Highness comes to town, to reside at a Drawing-room. They are the room which the Prince Regent and Duke of York occupied in their early years. They are small and inconvenient.—We understand it is the determination of her Royal Highness to follow strictly the rule so religiously acted upon by her late Majesty as to the reception of ladies; and this is said to be the condition.

(Continued after the Poetry.)

# Poetry.

## AUGUSTATION BY SUBTRACTION.

A rustic, bred in country life,  
Had past, remote from noisy strife,  
The morning of his day:  
Mid flowery meads, and fertile fields,  
Where Nature in profusion yields,  
Her stores of corn and hay.

To luxury and want estranged,  
He plough'd the soil, or woodlands rang'd,  
Or reap'd the golden corn;  
His nervous limbs brav'd all fatigue,  
No sleepless nights, no foul intrigue—  
Disturb'd his thought no th' morn.

When seated round the cheerful fire,  
His wife and prattling babes conspire  
To cheer his winter's night;  
Content, he then felt happier far,  
Than does the Hero in the war,  
Who gains the sanguine fight.

But anxious thoughts invade his mind,  
He feels, with his own want entwined,  
The wants of others grow;  
A rising family now share  
His daily bread, and meddling care  
Sits heavy on his brow.

One winter's day, when thrashing corn  
Alone, he thought, within the barn,  
Well fill'd with cares his head,  
Perplex'd, and in a thoughtful mood,  
Upon his staff leaning stood,  
And to himself he said:

From two—take one, and three remains,  
From two—take two, and four's the gains;  
And three from two leave five;  
If this goes on, my master's cow,  
Will ne'er be paid for, that I know,  
Whilst him or me's alive.

The master unperceiv'd was near,  
And did with due attention hear  
This strange conclusion drawn;  
Not comprehending by what rule  
They were produced, for he at school  
Had ne'er such problems known.

What rule is that, said he to John,  
You ground these propositions on  
Says John, "Subtraction, Sir,"  
Prove that, says Hodge, and as I live,  
To thee the cow I'll freely give,  
Ere from this spot I stir.

Four years ago, my wife and I  
Were bound by wedlock's sacred tie,  
None were more blest than we;  
And e'er the second year begun,  
These arms embraced my first-born son,  
Then one—from two made three.

Another year roll'd o'er my head,  
My wife again was brought to bed,  
Thus two—from two made four;  
'T was then the cow you kindly sold,  
Which has been worth her weight in gold,  
And is so to this hour.

Another son in one year more,  
Increas'd my stock of living store;  
Thus three from two made five;  
The cow is thine, said Hodge to John,  
I freely own she's fairly won;  
Long may she live and thrive.

BADINE.

(Continued from the third Page.)

tion upon which she will consent to do the honours of the Drawing-room.

The Duke of York left town yesterday for Windsor.

Yesterday the Duchess of York went to Kensington Palace, on a visit to the Duke and Duchess of Kent.

Prince Leopold arrived in town last evening from Clarendon.

The Duchess of Gloucester and the Princess Augusta went yesterday on a visit to the Princess Sophia of Gloucester, at her house in Curzon-street, May-fair. About three o'clock their Royal Highnesses left town in the Duchess of Gloucester's travelling carriage, for Blackheath, where their Royal Highnesses dined at the house of the Princess Sophia. In the evening their Royal Highnesses returned to town.

Yesterday afternoon Sir Henry Halford left town to attend the King at Windsor.

Letters from Berlin state, that the confinement of the Duchess of Cumberland was extremely serious. It was only by the greatest skill and pains, that Dr. Von Siebold succeeded in saving the mother and infant.

Amongst the distinguished personages at the Persian Ambassador's room on Tuesday were their Royal Highnesses the Dukes of York, Kent, Sussex, and Gloucester.

The Marquis and Marchioness of Buckingham have left town; his Lordship for his seat, Sowerby; and her Ladyship for the Isle of Wight.

Lord Melbourne is returned to town from Brighton.

The nuptials between Mr. Clive and Lady Harriet Windsor are to be solemnised in a few days.

## FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

### JAMAICA PAPERS.

KINGSTON, MAY 8.

Letter have been received from Curacoa, giving an account of Brion's squadron, consisting of about 20 sail, which had sailed from Margarita for Cumana, having encountered a most violent gale, that had dissipated and otherwise damaged the whole squadron; that the Commodore's vessel had with great difficulty got back to Margarita, with nine feet water in her hold. The same advices mention, that of 800 of the English troops, who had arrived at that island, 200 had already fallen victims to the climate, although that island is considered the healthiest spot in the West Indies. The accounts further state that Bolivar is completely paralysed.

Accounts had been received at Santa Fe from Lima, dated the 7th of March, which represented that place as being in a tranquil and undisturbed state, and in quiet possession of the Royalists. Several valuable captures had been made in the South Seas, by the Independent cruisers.

By the schooner Swift we received Bahama Gazette, and we lament to observe from them that there is

not any prospect of an adjustment of the difference between the Government and the House of Assembly of these islands.

In Dominica the disputes between the Governor and the Assembly have increased to a serious height, and affairs there wear a most gloomy aspect.

The House of Assembly of St. Vincent's has been dissolved by Sir Charles Brisbane, the Governor of that Island, owing to some disagreement respecting the rent of a residence for him.

We learn from Bermuda that Sir James Cockburn, the Governor of that Colony, was about to proceed for England, from whence he did not intend again to return.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

North American papers have come to hand.—Chili was said to be entirely freed from the Spaniards; Sanchez, the Royalist commander, having retired, after sustaining a defeat. Lord Cochrane about the 14th of January sailed from Valparaiso with his squadron, supposed to be for the destruction of the shipping, &c. at Callao; and as some persons imagine, for a possible dash at the harbour of Lima for the reduction of which city a formidable force was prepared.

By letters received from New York, it appears that upwards of forty houses in the cotton line failed in the course of seven days; and the greatest distress prevailed throughout all the great towns in America.

An article from Stockholm announced the assembling of great bodies of Russian troops in the neighbourhood of Petersburg, and the Danish military officers on leave of absence are said to have been suddenly recalled to their duty.

The Duchess of Kent is already so far advanced in her convalescence that no future bulletin will be issued. The Royal Infant continues to do well.

The Princess of Wales intends passing this summer at Rome; according to intelligence from that city, of the 14th ult. She has and her seat on the Lake of Como, to the Duke of Torlonia.

A letter from Hamburg, dated May 29, says—"The following houses have failed here, viz.:—H. C. Harder, for the sum of 1,891,554 marcs; and Ph. Marc, Schleninger and M. H. Schleninger, under the firm of Schleninger and Company, in the sum of 239,917 marcs banco."

A very respectable house in the German line stopped payment on Tuesday morning. Its connections are chiefly with Hamburg and Amsterdam.

On Thursday a ballot was taken at the East India House for the determination of the question—that the sum of 60,000*l.* be granted to the Marquis of Hasings.—At six o'clock the glasses were finally closed, and delivered to the scrutineers, who reported the numbers to be—For the question, 414—Against it, 191—Majority for the question, 223.

An estimate of the total amount of taxes repealed, expired, or reduced, since the termination of the war, upon an average of the last two years of their collection:

|                                           |             |
|-------------------------------------------|-------------|
| Property Tax                              | £14,267,956 |
| Malt Duty—England and Ireland             | 2,912,571   |
| Customs—Exports; Goods Coastwise; Tonnage | 1,105,675   |
| Assessed Taxes—Horse and Carriage         | 268,000     |
| Window, &c. Ireland                       | 235,000     |

£18,789,202

[Bell's Weekly Messenger, June 13.]

## ARMY PROMOTIONS.

WAR-OFFICE, 11th June, 1819.

7th Regt. of Foot East C. Rowley, from the 68th Foot, to be Lieut. by purchase, vice Maier promoted.

60th Ditto, Assist.-Surg. C. A. Simpson, from the half-pay of the Regt. to be Assist.-Surg. vice F. Murray, who exchanges.

64th Ditto, To be Lieutenants, Lieut. A. D. Boyes, from the half-pay of the 26th Foot; v. J. Latham, who exchanges, receiving the difference; Lieut. W. Jull, from the half-pay of the 50th Foot, v. T. Thomas, who exchanges, receiving the difference.

79 Ditto, Capt. J. Campbell (2d) to be Major, by purchase, vice Cameron, who retires; Lieut. J. Fraser to be Capt. of a Comp. by purchase v. Campbell—To be Lieutenants, Lieut. A. S. Crawford, from half-pay of the Regt. v. D. M'Phee, who exchanges; Ens. D. M'Dougall, by purchase, v. Fraser.

Rifle Brigade, Second Lieut. G. Falconer, from half-pay of the Regt. to be Second Lieut. v. J. Bruce, who exchanges, receiving the difference.

BREVET.—Major R. W. H. H. Vyse, of the 2d Life Guards, to be Lieut.-Col. in the Army.

The Court of Sessions in Scotland, on the 8th inst. decided unanimously in favour of the Earl of Fife, declaring the settlement of his late uncle null and void.

It is said that the value of land in several counties has risen, on the average, nearly two years purchase within the last three months, in consequence of the continued fluctuation in funded property.

English wool has already felt a smart advance, from the declared intention of the Chancellor of the Exchequer to lay an impost upon foreign produce.

Pipes are now laying down in the principal streets adjacent to Covent Garden, preparatory to the whole of the parish being illuminated with gas.

The accounts from Norfolk represent the barley crops to have been extremely injured by the late frosts throughout that county.

## THE MARKETS.

COTTON.—The sale at the India House was brought forward this forenoon, the Company's Surats were all taken in, there being no purchasers, at 9*l.*—Bengals sold 5*l.* a 6*l.*; Surats 6*l.* a 8*l.*; Bourbon 16*l.* a 22*l.* The sale at the India House cannot be given as to the market prices; the Company's Surats were of a fine description; the licensed sold 6*l.* for fair quality Surats up to 9*l.*, for prime; the Bengals were of a very ordinary quality, and only one lot sold so low as 5*l.*—The other purchases since our last consist of—430 Bengals 5*l.*; 58 Bahias 17*l.*; 20 Pernamas 20*l.* Public sale this forenoon—50 bales Berbice 14*l.* a 14*l.*; 15 Demerara 14*l.*; 28 Bowed 13*l.*

COFFEE.—There have been very extensive public sales of Coffee this week; the prices have been fully maintained, and the Demerara and Berbice descriptions may be stated at a further advance of 1*l.* a 2*l.* per cwt.; in addition to the former request, the grocers have come forward freely in the expectation of clearing the Coffee from the warehouse previous to the commencement of the new Excise duty. There was a small public sale of Coffee this forenoon; the prices were 2*l.* a 4*l.* per cwt. higher than yesterday, but the

quantity was too inconsiderable to be taken as a criterion of that advance; fine ordinary Trinidad realized 105*l.*; good ordinary Brazil 63*l.*

SUGAR.—The demand for Muscovades has continued limited during the week, no variation in the prices can be stated; a public sale of Barbadoes Sugar went off steadily at the former currency, good white 8*l.* There is more appearance of a reviving market this forenoon than for some time preceding; the sales are very general. The lively demand for Refined goods has subsided, the advance has, however, been maintained; the grocers still continue to purchase the finer description of goods, but only limited parcels are taken; the request for shipping has entirely ceased.—Molasses are still heavy, and declining.—There are no purchases of Foreign Sugar reported.

RUM, BRANDY, and HOLLANDS.—The Rum market continues in a very depressed state; purchases may again be made on lower terms, but there is little or no business doing.—Geneva is without variation.—By public sale this forenoon, about 50 puncheons middling Cognac Brandy sold 3*l.* 6*l.* a 5*l.* 8*l.*

TALLOW.—There is little variation in Foreign Tallow; the quantity in London is limited, and held rather firmly.—The Town market to day is quoted 6*l.*, which is 1*l.* 2*l.* higher than last week.

|                          |                |
|--------------------------|----------------|
| Portugal Gold, in Coin   | £ s. d.        |
| Foreign Gold, in Bars    | 3 19 0 per oz. |
| New Doubloons            | 0 0 0          |
| New Dollars              | 0 5 0          |
| Silver in Bars, Standard | 0 5 2½         |

## LIVERPOOL REPORT, JUNE 12, 1819.

THE COTTON market has been flat during the present week, owing partly to the large arrivals, amounting to 21,452 bags. The sales by private contract are 2,100 Bowed 11*l.* a 13*l.*; 1,200 Orleans 11*l.* a 16*l.*; 60 Sea Islands 1*l.* 11*l.* a 2*l.* 24*l.* and 20 stained 16*l.*; 400 Pernamas 17*l.* a 16*l.*; 250 Bahias 16*l.* a 17*l.*; 400 Maranhams 15*l.* a 16*l.*; 20 Minas 15*l.* a 15*l.*; 50 Surinam 17*l.* a 18*l.*; 300 Demeraras 14*l.* a 16*l.*; Carthagena 10*l.*; 120 Surats 8*l.* a 10*l.*; 300 Bengals 6*l.* a 7*l.*—together 5,500 bags; besides which 1700 were put up to auction yesterday, but only 650 sold, viz. 160 Bowed 11*l.* a 12*l.*; 37 Sea Islands 1*l.* 10*l.* a 2*l.* 24*l.* 17 stained 12*l.*; 20 Demeraras 17*l.* a 14*l.*; 64 Barbadoes 13*l.* a 14*l.*; Domingos 10*l.* a 12*l.*; 27 Bahamas 12*l.* a 13*l.*; 148 Surats 5*l.* a 8*l.*; 7 Bourbon 16*l.* a 16*l.*; 48 Carthagena 10*l.*; the remainder, including 800 Demeraras, were withdrawn.

## LONDON, JUNE 10, 1819.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer brought forward in the House of Commons last night his Budget Statement for the present year. With most of the details we had previously been acquainted. The terms of the Loan, finally contracted for yesterday, were stated; and it will be seen that they are more advantageous for the country than the fondest hopes had anticipated. Its amount is 12,000,000*l.* for every 100*l.* of which are given 80*l.* in Consols and 20*l.* 18*l.* 8*l.* in Reduced Three per Cents. There was a competition, and the biddings (made in the Reduced) were as follow:—

|                             |          |
|-----------------------------|----------|
| Mr. Rothschild              | £62 18 8 |
| Messrs. Ricardo             | 63 2 6   |
| Messrs. Reid, Irving, & Co. | 65 18 0  |

Mr. Rothschild was of course the successful bidder; and the terms offered by him, and the numerous Gentlemen included in his list, afford a satisfactory proof of the spirit of reviving confidence in the resources of the country. It appears by the statement of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, that in the next year 11,000,000*l.* may be wanted beyond the produce of the ordinary resources of the country, and 5,000,000*l.* for the payment to the Bank. If 12,000,000*l.* should then be taken from the Sinking Fund, as has been done in the present instance, only 4,000,000*l.* will remain to be raised; and if this cannot be avoided, the Right Hon. Gentleman hopes it will be the last time Government will have occasion to trouble the Money Market in time of Peace. He went over the various items of the Budget, explaining their nature and probable operations in a manner perfectly clear and satisfactory. With respect to the tax upon Malt, he produced the evidence of a most respectable Brewer to show that he was borne out in all he had stated on a former evening, in regard to its operation, and expressed his conviction, arising from a comparison of calculations, that the proposed duty not only did not go to justify a rise in the price of Porter, but was perfectly compatible with a diminution of its price. On the question being put respecting this tax, a division took place, when there appeared a nett majority of 101 for the proposed measure, the numbers being 198 to 97. Two other divisions followed, in both of which Ministers had a majority—134 on the first, 145 on the second. The Resolutions were all agreed to, after very tedious discussions, which lasted till half past two o'clock this morning.

## FASHIONABLE PARTIES.

The Persian Ambassador was expected to dine with the Prince Regent yesterday, at his Royal Highness's Cottage, in Windsor Park.

Apartment in the late Queen's Palace are fitting up for the residence of the Princess Augusta, when in London.

We are requested to state, that Mrs. James Buller's intended Party for this evening, is postponed on account of the death of a near relation. Mrs. Massingberd's (of Gloucester-place,) Quadrille Party takes place this evening, Thursday, June 10.

Viscountess Ennismore gives a Grand Party on Thursday the 1st of next month.

The Fete at Richmond on the 29th inst. to be given by the Members of "The Fife Club," and not by Mr. Walter Wood.

John Pringle, Esq. M. P. is expected in town in a few days, from his seat, Haining, near Kirk.

## AUCTIONS.

The splendid copy of Mackinnon's Table belonging to her late Majesty was bought by Messrs. Rodwell and Martin yesterday, at Mr. Christie's, for 43 guineas.

The famous Carriage and Camp Equipage, Plate, Diamonds, &c. of Napoleon, taken at Waterloo, will be sold by Mr. Rodwell and Martin, Egyptian Hall, To-morrow, when the Sale of the Museum terminates. We find Mr. R. so well pleased with his sale that he has commenced business as an Auctioneer, and has devoted the whole of his immense premises, which contain several of the finest rooms in London, to that purpose.

## JUNE 11.—Paris Papers to the 8th Inst.

have arrived. Strange and unlooked-for rumours are afloat at Stockholm, of large bodies of troops having assembled in the environs of St. Petersburg. The Swedish military force, it is added, is complete; and an invitation is spoken of as having been sent to the Prince Regent on the part of a great Continental Power, to form on the Elbe a strong cordon of troops which should be in communication with the troops of a neighbouring Power. We however attach little or no degree of credit to any of these statements.—We mentioned a few days ago that some serious quarrels had taken place at Constantinople between the Janizaries and other bodies of troops, in which cannon and musketry were employed. The following particulars are now afforded:—"A violent and sanguinary contest took place on the 25th, and at the close of the day the exertions of the superior Officers were successful in restoring tranquillity, but the battle was resumed on the following morning, and raged with great violence at the moment when the last accounts left Constantinople. The wretched inhabitants were apprehensive of a general conflagration of the city."—From Berlin it is stated, that the affair of Colonel Massenbach is at length terminated. He has been cashiered and sentenced to fourteen years imprisonment. As he is already upwards of sixty years of age, this sentence may be considered as equivalent to imprisonment for life.

## HOUSE OF LORDS—JUNE 10TH

### STATE OF THE ROYAL NAVY.

The Earl of Darnley pursuant to his late notice, rose to address the House on the subject.—[Our confined limits, joined to the circumstance of the Noble Earl's not being satisfactorily heard below the Bar; nor the Noble Viscount at the head of the Admiralty who followed him in the discussion, restrict us to a very brief sketch of what took place.]—The Noble Earl did not, generally speaking, impugn the present state and condition of the Royal Navy; on the contrary, he thought when its increased state was considered, that the British Navy were never so efficient in any former period of peace. This important branch of our national defence ought to be anxiously attended to, and in this view he could not avoid rendering justice to the care and assiduity of the Noble Viscount opposite; and his Lordship also favourably noticed the meritorious services of Mr. Sepping, with respect to the improved state of the Royal Navy. They could not, however, shut their eyes against the probability of future contest, and the situation in which the country was left by the late war, should render the Navy an object of still more anxious attention. The Noble Earl then adverted in some detail to the exertions made by the United States of America, towards the improvement and extension of their navy; and he thought a degree of correspondent exertion, on the part of this country should be made to counteract or cope with such an increase of force. Not that he doubted the intrepidity of British seamen. He seemed to think, though he would not recommend the building of vessels on the very large scale recently adopted in the United States, that some description of vessels of a medium force between those we were already possessed of in the corresponding rates, and those latterly constructed in America, should be prepared in this country; and on this point his Lordship entered into some detailed description. Throughout the whole, however, he thought a system of rigid economy should be adopted, and carried at the same time taken, that a supply of seamen should be ready, with reference to the event of a sudden turn. When the papers before the House should be printed, the necessity of attending to the suggestions he threw out would more clearly appear. The state of that meritorious force, the Royal Marines, was a

(Continued in the Supplement.)

# SUPPLEMENT TO THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, 20, OCTOBER 1819.

(Continued from the last Page.)

also that called for the serious attention of Ministers; and he trusted his thus calling the attention of Noble Lords to these points to which he was induced by no consideration of hostility whatever, would be productive of salutary results, with a view to this most important branch of the public service. The Noble Earl concluded by moving, that the Papers relative to the subject, be laid before the House, he printed.

Viscount Melville felt obliged for the very candid manner in which the Noble Earl had submitted his ideas on the subject; and observed, that in general he fully concurred with him in his remarks. With respect to the improvements made by other countries in the construction of their vessels, it was the bounden duty of those who were entrusted with the care of the British Navy, to make commensurate exertions on their parts as far as practicable. The increased commerce, and the extent of the British possessions, undoubtedly called for a more extensive Naval Establishment than in former periods of peace, and such was necessarily provided. The Noble Viscount then explained the correspondent steps taken, or about to be adopted, in consequence of the exertions made by the United States with respect to their Navy; and observed, that care would be taken to prevent these from operating injuriously with respect to us, and for preventing our vessels from going into action against any great disparity of force. The Noble Viscount then adverted to the various other points touched upon by the Noble Mover, observing, as he proceeded, that steps were either already taken, or in a train of adoption, for answering the necessary purposes; and he particularly concurred in the importance and meritorious conduct of the Royal Marines, whose interests were also proportionably attended to.

After a few words, in the way of explanation, from the Earl of Darnley, the motion was agreed to by the House.

## SWEDEN.

The following is an Extract from a Private Letter from Frankfort, dated May 12—

"The singular rumours which have been circulated on the subject of Sweden, and which have even found place in some journals, appear to have been derived altogether from the imagination of persons who, having collected some of the actual facts, have added some embroidery after their own taste.

"The Princes of the House of Vasa have never taken any steps towards reclaiming their rights to the Crown of Sweden since the Congress of Vienna. When about a year since, the young Prince Gustavus being of age, his father, King Gustavus IV. required of him whether he acceded to the abdication, which he, the King, had made of every pretension to the Crown of his ancestors; the young Prince declared solemnly, 'that he did not accede to it, and never would.' Gustavus IV. then wrote to the present King of Sweden, Charles John, that faithful to his word, never to attempt the recovery of the Crown, which he had abdicated, he thought himself bound frankly to inform him of the refusal of the young Prince to accede to the abdication. King Charles John replied, that he appreciated as he ought to do this honourable proceeding on the part of Gustavus IV. but that he did not feel any necessity of an abdication by the young Prince Gustavus, inasmuch as Charles John, had been recognised by the States General of the kingdom, and by all the Powers of Europe.

"We are assured that on this occasion or even previously, the present King of Sweden declared to the Emperor of Russia and the English Government, that 'not having had any ambition to obtain the Crown of Sweden, and having accepted it merely on the instance of the four orders of the realm, he was ready to make a sacrifice of it to the interests of the nation, if ever the States General

of Sweden, and the Diet of Norway, expressed their wishes to that effect, and freed him from the oaths that bind him to the two kingdom.

On the cession of Norway to Sweden, this latter Power engaged, by the Treaty of Kiel, to undertake a certain portion of the debts of Denmark. The amount of these debts appeared eventually to be greater than was at first understood, and Sweden has resisted payment on the ground that Denmark has not exactly fulfilled the conditions of the Treaty, and that the Norwegians, in resisting the union of Norway with Sweden, have caused her to contract extraordinary expenses. Denmark replied, that in surrendering her rights she fulfilled her part of the Treaty, and that she was not bound by the acts of the Norwegians. Such was the question which was submitted to the Congress of Aix-la-Chapelle. The provisional decision of the Sovereigns was favourable to Denmark, and the Court of Russia was especially charged with pressing the conclusion of this affair.

"The Emperor Alexander, anxious to redeem the promises which he formally gave to Denmark in 1807, to compensate her for her losses in consequence of her attachment to Russia, appears to have displayed in the negotiations now pending a very lively zeal for the interests of Denmark.

"These negotiations already began to occupy the attention of the political world, when circumstances which are altogether foreign to this affair, gave occasion to very hazardous conjectures. The young Prince Gustavus was seen to receive marks of favour from his uncle, the Emperor of Russia, and to prepare for a journey to England. Prince Christian, the presumptive heir to the Crown of Sweden, was seen, during his tour in Germany, to unite himself in personal friendship with the family of Vasa. A Princess of this House was seen to unite herself with the presumptive heir of the Grand Duchy of Baden. On the other side, rumours were heard of alliances proposed and refused, and reports the most extraordinary were circulated; amongst others, that Sweden, not being able to support the weight of the debts of Norway, would consent to cede Norway to the young Grand Duke of Oldenburg, son of the late Queen of Wirtemberg, sister of the Emperor Alexander.

"The advantage of a better equilibrium in the North would recompense Denmark for her pecuniary pretensions; but the establishment of the branch of the House of Holstein Oldenburg, in Norway, would naturally lead to the re-establishment of the House of Holstein Vasa, in Sweden, and one might easily imagine the formation of a family compact in the North, which would procure for Russia an immense development of her marine, and would give to Denmark and Sweden the advantage of her protection and the assurance of peace."

The letter after some further observations, concludes by asserting the safety of the several rumours in circulation respecting a proposal said to have been made to Charles John to abdicate the throne of Sweden.

## COURT OF COMMON COUNCIL.

Yesterday the Court of Common Council was held at Guildhall, which was numerously attended.

### OFFICE OF CITY SWORD BEARER.

The Report of the Committee appointed to enquire into the nature and duties of the office of Sword Bearer (the appointment to which it was decided should be elective), and which returned the names of several persons as candidates, eligible to fill that situation, was brought up and read.

## PROPERTY OF CRIMINALS.

Mr. Dixon submitted a motion to the Court regarding the property of persons convicted of criminal offences in the Courts of London. It could not, he said, be considered but with pain, that some recent transactions had taken place at the Court of the Old Bailey, which, to say the least of them, were disgraceful to a Court of Justice. The scenes to which he adverted were so well known that he would not particularise them, for they had obtained the utmost publicity in all the public prints, under the title, *A Scramble for Property*. [Hear, hear!] The motion he meant to make was respecting the conviction of some persons a short time since for a conspiracy against the mercantile world, and whose punishment, in part, inflicted upon them the payment of 15,000*l.* fine. This penalty it was known, by an ancient Statute, vested the money in the hands of the Corporation of London. From the information he had collected, he had reason to believe that the fine had been nearly recovered, and he had no doubt but the City Solicitor would do his duty in securing the whole. The object of his motion was, that the Solicitor should take due means to recover the said penalties of 15,000*l.* and that he should fund the same, but not appropriate it to any purpose whatever, without the order of the Court. After some further observations, the Court acceded to the motion.

Mr. Dixon next moved, that it be referred to the Committee for General Purposes to inquire what Unclaimed Monies remained in the hands of the Commissioners of the Court of Requests for the Borough of Southwark, or if funded, what interest is due thereon for a period of several years.

Upon this motion a long discussion took place, some Gentlemen defending the conduct of the Commissioners, and the mode of accounting for the money, arising from suitors; others contending that there was an improper appropriation of the money, a wasteful expenditure, and an irregular system of the accounts.

The motion was carried by a large majority.

## IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, MAY 25 1819.

### BANK REPORT.

Lord Folkestone said, that, in consequence of the right hon. gentleman's (Mr. Peel's) reference to Lord Liverpool's book, he had directed his attention to it, and especially to that part which respected the depreciation of coin, and the recurrences to a higher standard, at distant periods. He did not think that the right hon. gent. had quoted Lord Liverpool's authority quite fairly on this point. It was true, that in the reign of William III. the country did rejoice at the improvement of the coin, but Lord Liverpool stated that they rejoiced at the recurrence to a standard. It was at the return to a standard that satisfaction was then felt, because government had been accustomed to depreciate the coin, as we had done since the suspension of cash-payments. After having stated that Queen Elizabeth had, in the second year of her reign, improved the coin, Lord Liverpool added, that, notwithstanding the gratification of the country, and the credit due to the Queen, she had only effected what Edward the VI had begun, and what was in fact the establishment of a depreciated standard. It was not, therefore, fair to say that Elizabeth had returned to the standard of value, since she had only completed a modified return previously begun by Edward the VI.—The inconvenience felt at those periods had arisen from the value of the standard

and the country rejoiced that a standard, not that the proper standard, had been recurred to. These remarks he considered it right to state to the house, having in consequence of the right hon. gentleman's observations, recurred, though perhaps too hastily, to Lord Liverpool's most excellent work, and considering that these remarks removed at least any objections that might be supposed to arise from the precedents of Elizabeth and William III. to the plan which he was to submit to the house. His objections to the resolutions of the right hon. gent. and very considerable objections he certainly did feel, were not to the principle on which they were founded. In the principle he fully agreed. He had always felt the truth and solidity of the report of the bullion committee. He quarrelled only with the mode in which the principle was acted on. He did not, however, quarrel with the bullion payments. He agreed entirely with his hon. friend (Mr. Ricardo) near him in his plan; but what he objected to, and what would prove of the greatest inconvenience to the country, was the return to the old standard. The opinions of the bullion committee were now admitted by all to be well founded. Nothing could more strongly prove the advantages of discussion, or illustrate the change that takes place in the mind by continued and close consideration. (Hear, hear.) This remark he could not help applying to the worthy alderman (Mr. Heygate,) who had opened the discussion this evening, and who had advanced opinions completely contradictory. Although strong opposition might be made to truth while prejudice prevails, yet truth always prevailed; and he had no doubt that the worthy alderman, by exercising his ingenuity and candour which he evidently possessed, would bring himself to adopt what he had now opposed. The hon. alderman had denied that paper had been depreciated by the issues of the Bank, and yet at the same time admitted that the gold paid by the Bank had been raised in value, and sent out of the country by the issues of the Bank.—The Bank had paid gold, and at the same time issued their paper; the paper, not being able to go abroad, as having no independent value, remained in this country, necessarily depreciated; and thus the proposition which the hon. alderman had denied, that paper had been depreciated, was established by the very fact which he had argued upon, that the gold had been driven out of the country by the issue of paper. He was sorry that the right hon. gentleman (Mr. Peel) had said, in making a manly confession of his error, that he felt no shame or regret in doing so. When the right hon. gentleman had so forcibly and justly described the great distress which the system occasioned, and when he had at the same time recollected, that he had always given his vote to ministers in resisting that inquiry which had been again and again called for from his lordship's side of the house, he could not help saying, that the right hon. gent. might have spared a little regret, if not feel some shame, that he had assisted in resisting inquiry, and refusing the relief which was required. (Hear.) What were the opinions of the right hon. gentleman (the Chancellor of the Exchequer), whom he did not see in his place, no man could tell. He adopted these resolutions, and yet he told the house that he retained all the opinions he had ever entertained on the subject, opinions diametrically opposite to the resolutions. (A laugh.) The hon. gentleman had not explained how this could be, and it was extremely difficult to conceive how the resolution declaring 1*l.* and 1*s.* to be equal to a guinea, recorded in that house, and the resolution giving 4*l.* 1*s.* for an ounce of gold, could be entertained at the same time by the same unchang-

ed mind. (A laugh.) He did not know whether the noble lord had changed his opinion: if he had, he hoped his lordship would tell the house so. He recollected to have heard his lordship assert his opinions in 1803 and 1804, long before the bullion committee had been appointed. It was upon occasion of a discussion in that house on the excess of the Irish currency. Paper had been in circulation in Dublin, and paper had been in circulation in London, and gold had been in circulation at Belfast. The exchange between London and Dublin was favourable to Dublin; the exchange between London and Belfast was favourable to London; and the exchange between Dublin and Belfast was favourable to Dublin. Yet the noble lord had contended that there was no excess or depreciation, and resisted all the opinions of Mr. Horner and of many others. How his lordship now thought, it remained to be told. The right hon. gentleman had not even attempted to explain how he arranged or reconciled his opinions. His objection to the mode of recurring to cash payments, which the resolution embraced, was, that it would occasion a degree of distress to the country which ought not to be inflicted at any time, and least of all in the present time of pauperism & wretchedness. It would raise all money payments about 3 and 1-3d per cent. At that rate would the interest of the public debt and all fixed salaries be increased. He objected, too, to the repayment at this time of 10,000,000l. to the Bank. This sum could not be repaid but by a loan. A loan, it was believed, was to be contracted for to the amount of 22,000,000l. By raising the public debt at the rate of 3 and 1-3d per cent. the country would have to pay 1,500,000l. more of taxes. The interest of the loan of 22,000,000l. would impose another million; and this the country would in effect have to pay 2,500,000l. more in taxes. He put it to the house, whether the country was able to pay so great an increase of taxes as 2,500,000l. This increase of burthen, too, was to be imposed at the time when the depression, although he did not believe that so much depression as some gentlemen represented, would be occasioned by the resumption, and its preparatory arrangements; yet he was convinced some depression would be occasioned, the increase of burthen was to be imposed when this depression made the country still less capable of bearing it. It therefore appeared to him, that it was not the ancient standard, but the present depreciated standard of 4l. and 6d. which ought to be reverted to. It was said, that this plan would occasion great injustice, for that all contracts with the public creditor, and all transactions between individuals, having been in the currency of the country, payment ought to be made in that currency. He doubted the fact that there were any transactions between individuals of so old a date as 22 years back which now required settlement. As to any transaction since 1797 they had been entered into in a depreciated currency, and in that currency ought payment to be made. Since 1797 the currency had been often depreciated more than at present, sometimes even to less than 25 per cent. In contracts between individuals, there would therefore be more injustice in recurring to the old standard than in retaining the present depreciated standard. The same observation applied to the public creditor. The greater part, by far, of our debt had been contracted for in depreciated currency. It was very hard to call upon the country to pay for this debt in coins of the ancient standard. It was true, injustice would be done to the creditor who had given the loan before 1797, but there was injustice in all cases, and this plan contained the less and avoided the greater injustice. By this plan, too, the objections of the hon. director (Mr. Manning) and other gentlemen would be met, who complained of resolutions that went

to fix a rate for future transactions, while many unforeseen circumstances might render that rate extremely unjust. It was one great additional argument in favour of the plan, that it would facilitate the operations recommended in the resolutions, and shorten the time for final resumption. It also took away all pretence for ascribing difficulties that might arise to return to cash payments. Any distress that might be occasioned by a stagnation of trade, or by overtrading, which we believe was the cause of much of our present distress, would be ascribed to the measures of the resumption of payments by those who now depreciated the resumption, and whose clamour would, on the pretence that every distress arose from those measures, increase till they could ultimately prevent the recurrence to cash payments. The graduated scale recommended in the resolutions he thought extremely objectionable, 4l. 1s. was the first rate of payment, the next was 3l. 17s. 10½d. Great difficulty would be occasioned by this in all contracts. A lease would be taken when the rate was 4l. 1s. in course of 3 years, the rate would be 3l. 17s. 10½d., the rent would be increased 3 or 4 per cent. Again a gentleman would borrow 1000l. when the rate was 4l. 1s.; at the end of 3 or 4 years this gentleman would pay interest for more than the 1000l. which he had borrowed. He felt, he admitted, the force of the objection against the legislature acknowledging the depreciation of paper. It was an undeniable fact that it was depreciated, but ministers had formerly in folly denied this fact, and ministers now wish to establish it in injustice. The legislature could not without not only inconsistency but injustice acknowledge the depreciation, unless his amendment was at the same time adopted. This amendment would compel the Bank to fall in with the views of Parliament. The Bank would, he apprehended act now as they had done in 1816. He could not see how the proposed resolutions would convince the directors that parliament was in earnest in the desire of returning to cash payments, since, in 1816, no such conviction had been impressed on them. In 1816, it was well known that in a full house every speaker had been puzzling his brains how he could most strongly express the determined anxiety of parliament to return to cash payments at the end of two years. The Bank expressed their willingness; and they really took measures accordingly. They brought down the price of gold, they accumulated much treasure, and they partially paid in gold; but why, he knew not, they made great issues at once of paper, and drove the gold out of the country. What was there in this scheme to prevent the recurrence of the same thing? Why should they not gain pay at 4l. 1s. and at 3l. 17s. 10½d., and then make large issues of paper, which would frustrate the whole arrangement? The hon. director had said, that the Bank was sincere in the desire to return to cash payments. He doubted it, and he felt his doubts increased by recollecting that they had increased their issues when cash payments became practicable. They had, it was true, paid 7,000,000l. in gold, but they had more than indemnified themselves for any loss arising from this. They were interested in continuing a fluctuation in prices. They were not only bankers, but dealers in bullion; and if they lost 4 or 5 per cent. on the 7,000,000l. for depreciated paper, they gained much more as gold sellers. They stated that 30,000,000l. in gold, which was the sum they had before the restriction, and also gold to pay their outstanding notes, would be necessary before payment in cash would be resumed. Mr. Baring had given it as his opinion that 40,000,000l. or 45,000,000l. would be necessary. Be it so; in the beginning of 1817 they had more treasure than they had ever had before; they had as much as Mr. Baring, who was then a director, thought necessary; for they began to pay in gold. They had then 40,000,000l. But

they now said that they required thirty million pounds plus their notes outstanding. They had indeed got rid of 7,000,000l. but how had they done this otherwise than for notes? They had paid for those notes at 3l. 18s. 6d., 4l. 5s. and 4l. 6s.; but by issuing 14,000,000l. of notes they made themselves gainers to a great amount. They had, therefore, an interest in the fluctuation of gold, in order to buy it when it was at a low price, and sell it when it was at a high price. The directors now complained of want of confidence; those gentlemen who had depreciated any alarm now said, that if government withdrew its confidence the great calamities would be the consequence. He had great doubts whether they deserved confidence, and he doubted the more, as their own interest, if he was not wrong in his view, prompted to a conduct contrary to the interests of the country. Besides, they had shewn no settled plan of managing their own affairs. In 1816 it had occurred to him, that it would be desirable to put it in their option to pay without giving public notice. Every restriction bill had authorized them to pay on giving public notice. He showed the clause to the Chancellor of the Exchequer, who referred him to Mr. Harman, governor, and Mr. Owen, deputy-governor. They objected. He asked them what harm there could be in giving them this discretion. Mr. Harman said, "It is impossible; we are in the hands of the house; if this clause pass, we must pay without delay." Now they called for discretion. (Cheers.) They now asked confidence in their discretion. "Let us exercise our discretion, let us do as we like; don't let us be forced to injure the country." (Much Cheering.) Parliament had, in consequence of Lord King having called upon his tenants to pay in gold, passed a bill making Bank-notes a legal tender. One of the principal arguments urged in favour of this bill was, that it would keep the gold in the country, and facilitate the resumption of cash payment; yet all the Bank directors, tooth and nail, opposed this bill, which was to facilitate the resumption of cash payments. (Hear.) He therefore distrusted the Bank directors altogether. The Bank directors, he thought, on these grounds would endeavour to defeat any project for the resumption of cash payments. His objection to this plan was, that by extending the time for the resumption, and increasing the intricacy of the means by which it was to be effected, they were the better enabled to defeat it. When he opposed the resolutions he begged leave to say that he entirely concurred in the principles of circulation on which they were founded. He had adopted these principles in his youth, and had maintained them ever since he read the work of Adam Smith. The present plan lengthened the term of returning to bullion payments. He said bullion payments, because he thought that if bullion became the standard instead of cash, it would be a more economical, and at the same time an equally convenient mode of supporting the value of our currency. To make bullion serve this purpose, it might be divided into smaller portions than the present plan proposed, say a few ounces properly assayed and stamped. He wished he had been able to make himself understood. If he had, he was sure the reasonableness of the project he had mentioned would be acknowledged. (Hear.) Mr. Cripps observed, that the objections of the noble lord were answered by anticipation last night. Adverting to the proposed plan, the hon. gent. described the alarm which it had occasioned, but said he attributed that alarm principally to panic. It might at first be inquired whether the alarm was real or imaginary, with a view to apply the proper remedy. It was admitted on all hands in the debate, that a shock might be expected; and he would ask, whether that shock proceeded from a real or imaginary alarm? whether it would not

be desirable to shorten its duration, to limit its extent, and to reduce its violence as much as possible? It had become fashionable (for, differing in opinion from the majority, he felt himself entitled to call the conduct of the majority by that epithet)—it had become fashionable to throw out insinuations, or vent abuse against the principles on which the Bank directors acted. They had been accused of acting on selfish motives, and of opposing the wishes of parliament from a regard to their own interest. Now he would ask why ought they to be so extremely interested? Could it be proved that each of them held great quantities of Bank stock, or derived great emolument from the establishment which they managed? No, the quantity of stock each held was small, and their personal interest in the establishment comparatively insignificant. They, therefore, could oppose the plan only on public grounds. Judging of them in this way, he was sure that the shock which they dreaded to the public interests was the sole motive of their conduct, and that they would endeavour to accomplish the object of a return to cash payments without being bound to the intermediate measures proposed by the committee. With this collection, he would propose an amendment, often down the harshness of the plan, and lessen the shock which it was occasioning. The argument in favour of the intermediate measures was, that by taking the price of gold at 4l. 1s. and 3l. 19s. 6d., it would not be demanded. He had heard to-day that gold was down to 4l. an ounce, so that the prospect was likely to be realized; but why impose upon the Bank directors the necessity of regulating the exchanges, which might depend on other causes than their issues? or show a distrust in their sincerity, which was by no means warranted? That they wished to return to cash payments was proved by the experiment which they made in 1817, so much to their own loss. The experiment had failed; but it proved their sincerity. There had been a great deal said in the discussion concerning restricted issues and a forced circulation. He denied that the Bank had created or could create a forced circulation. If they issued their notes only on approved rules and on good credit, how could they be said to force the circulation? The only mode of supplying the currency was by the discount of bills; (he did not allude now to advances on government securities); and if the directors said, upon their honors, that they discounted no bills on doubtful credit, or for periods longer than 60 days, how could they be said to send forth more notes than were necessary to carry on the commercial business of the country; or, in other words, how could they thus create a forced circulation? On the subject of restricted issues, there was a great and prevalent misapprehension. A restricted issue could only be a refusal to discount good bills at legal rates; and such a restricted issue, it would easily be allowed, must be injurious. The hon. gent. after several others observations on this subject, and on the state of country banks, proceeded to say, that as the country desired a return to cash payments, that return should take place with as little injury as possible. He would therefore propose an amendment on the resolutions of the hon. gent. (Mr. Ellice) who moved an amendment last night on the original resolutions. Like him, he would move that the 4th and 5th of the original resolutions should be erased; but he could not agree in the proposal of the hon. gent. to make a legislative enactment compelling the Chancellor of the Exchequer to pay 10,000,000l. to the Bank at definite periods and by fixed instalments. The Chancellor of the Exchequer was unworthy of his situation, if he could not be trusted with doing what was best for the public service. He therefore proposed that the words of the fourth and fifth resolutions be expunged. If alarm had been created, it was desirable to allay that alarm. He did not entertain a doubt that the Bank would prepare for resuming cash payments at a time fixed by parliament, without being bound to pay in bullion by the graduated scale of the intermediate period. The Chairman observed, that as both resolutions of the hon. member who had just spoken, and the amendments moved last night, went to expunge the 4th and 5th original resolutions, the latter might be proposed first, and if adopted, an amendment might be moved on them.

Mr. J. Smith said, he never contemplated any question with half the anxiety with which he approached the present. Though he approved the resolutions, the course which he should have recommended would have been that of continued confidence in the directors of the Bank. He did not deny that they might have committed errors; but when he looked back on their past conduct, he saw much to be proud of, and little to censure—much to excite gratitude, and nothing to destroy confidence. He would say that they had saved the country during the war; but he would say, that by the assistance they lent, they had powerfully contributed to its preservation and glory. (hear.) He, therefore, could hear nothing against them without interposing his feeble tribute of applause. The reports in circulation against them were as false as they were injurious. In their mode of conducting the business of the establishment they showed no personal selfishness. He might mention, what he believed the country did not know, that there was not one of the Bank directors who held more Bank stock than barely entitled him to be elected to the office in which he was placed. They managed, therefore, the affairs of others with only a small stake themselves in the interests which they superintended. Speaking on this subject with a friend in the direction, that friend said that it was a misfortune to him to be a Bank-director; otherwise he might have become rich by being a proprietor of stock. This tribute was due to a body of men whose characters had been misrepresented. With respect to the subject before the house, he thought the best plan would have been to have fixed a period for the resumption of cash payments, and to permit the Bank to have made the preparations which their discretion would point out. But the committee had decided otherwise, and had proposed a plan for the certain return, to which he could not see the slightest objection. There had been an alarm created, but it was without the least foundation. He was convinced nothing could be more favourable to the Bank than the graduated scale proposed for intermediate payments. Supposing no uncommon occurrence to happen, it was impossible that a single ounce of gold could be required from the Bank at 41. 1s. Nobody would buy dear to sell cheap. The alarm was therefore perfectly groundless. He did not know what it meant to be alarmed at a price of 41. 1s. per ounce of gold could take place: the alarm ought, therefore, to be dispelled. Those who felt it, reasoned as if the Bank ought to have as great a quantity of gold on the 1st of February as if it was then to resume cash-payments. This was a mistake: the less gold the Bank bought the better, if they could keep it below 41. 1s. per ounce, as they might by coming into the market for large purchases raise the price. If that were true, the Bank might purchase gold and raise the market against themselves. This was what could, and what was in reality calculated to raise the alarm of which so much had been said. If he were to advise them, he would say that there was no necessity for the purchase of a single pound of bullion at the present moment by the Bank. If the evidence of Mr. Harman were attended to, the Bank had, before the issue of the sovereigns, a great quantity of gold, and the amount of it which they had then sent into circulation was not so great as to render it necessary for them to purchase any at present. With respect to that part of the report which advised a repayment of the sum of 10,000,000l. to the Bank, there were various opinions. It was said that if so large a sum were repaid to the Bank, it would be a depreciation of the circulation. The circulation could not spare so large a sum, and the only way in which the vacuum could be filled up would be by a discount of *over* the bills; but then upon what kind of bills? If they were good *bona fide* bills, there could be no objection; but he viewed the measure in this point with some jealousy, as it might tend to that spirit of overtrading of which so much had been said. The hon. member then went on to argue against the dangerous tendency of some of the reports which had been circulated as to the funds of the Bank. There were, he maintained, no grounds for supposing that any confidence should be withdrawn from the Bank on this account. It would not be advisable that the Bank should not lend to government at all, but their circulation could not have a better security. Another objection which had been made was, the danger which might arise from the difference between the value of gold in the market as compared with paper. If that difference were 15 or 16 per cent. it might indeed be a good ob-

jection; but at present the difference was very small, and if the proposed measures were carried, it would become every year less. In conclusion the hon. member said that though he could not approve of the paper which the Bank published a few days back, yet he thought it would be impolitic and unjust to withdraw confidence from them. They had been of most material benefit to the government, in times of great peril and difficulty; and it would be ungracious, when those perils had ceased, and those difficulties had been removed, to withdraw a confidence which they so much deserved. As to the demand for gold, he should again say, that there would be none at the times specified in the resolutions, unless indeed the Bank themselves created it by improvident purchases at the present moment.

Mr. Pearce regretted to have heard from an hon. member, (he alluded, we believe, to Mr. Ricardo) that the Bank were incapable of conducting their own affairs; and that they required to be told what to do. He maintained, on the contrary, that they were perfect judges of what they ought to do, and needed not the advice of the honourable member—an advice which the public did not require. With respect to cash payments, he could solemnly declare, that from the commencement of the restriction to the present time, there was nothing which the directors more earnestly desired than a return to cash payments. They had, 3 years ago, made preparations for that purpose; and if circumstances over which they had no control had prevented their intentions having effect, the fault was not to be attributed to them. The time he hoped, would soon arrive when the exchanges would turn in our favour, and when gold would be plenty without any necessity of limiting the Bank issues. The Bank had been accused by some persons of having gone out of their province, and become politicians; but was it possible for them to have transacted business on such an extensive scale as they had done, without looking to the situation of this and of other countries? But while they had thus been held up to the attacks of the factions, they had been looked to with admiration by all the rest of Europe. The reports of both the committees seemed as if they disapproved of the conduct of the Bank. Deductions were drawn from those reports to show that the price of gold was raised in proportion as the paper issues of the Bank increased. Now he was not accustomed to argue thus publicly, but being one of those out-of-date, out-of-fashion persons, called calculating men, he would give a plain statement of facts, to show that such an argument as that he had mentioned was erroneous. He would state facts in opposition to opinions; and when looking at the several periods when the issues of Bank-notes were highest, he found the price of gold low, and vice versa; he could not be brought to believe the assertions of those who stated that the gold was affected in price by those issues. With respect to the resolutions, he should observe that he had no doubt the Bank would be able to pay in gold in the ordinary time. He had no objection to the time finally fixed upon for a total resumption; but he deprecated the plan of intermediate payments. It would leave the Bank at the mercy of a set of men called *Cambists*, who were, with respect to exchanges, what the stock-jobbers were in the funds. Those persons would, by the proposed plan of the graduated scale of payments, be able to turn the exchanges against the Bank. They (the Bank) would not thus be allowed fair play; they would be prevented from doing that which they wished; for he should ever deny the assertion that they had not a strong inclination to return to cash-payments. It was not, as was asserted, their wish to legislate for the country, but it was impossible for them to shut their eyes against the consequence of the proposed measure. They had not acted always according to their own wish, but very often under the control of others. As to their sending an over-circulation into the country, he should say, that if all the directors were to put their stupid heads (as they were called together, they would not be able to keep one million in circulation a week beyond the time the public required it.

Mr. Ricardo, in explanation, denied his having said that the Bank were insincere in their declarations. He meant no personal hostility to them as individuals, or as a public body; but he was of opinion, that they had taken wrong steps and that they did not understand the subject of the currency.

Mr. Wilmot gave credit to the Bank for their intentions, which he believed were honest,

but he regretted that they had not the prudence or precaution to adopt the restrictive issues of their notes at the time they issued the sovereigns. He then went on in support of the original resolutions, and concluded by observing, that the country would rejoice whenever sound principles of political economy were once more re-established by the votes of that house.

Mr. Marryat said, that much as he admired the speech of the right hon. gent. who had proposed the resolutions, he had one objection to it which he must be allowed to state to the house. He could not see any advantage in allowing the Bank to pay their notes in bullion at a higher rate than when they were first issued, because such a system enabled them to take advantage of the distress of their creditors. Besides, it was a most extraordinary method to recommend it, by saying that it was totally inoperative. When men found the funds lowering every day, they naturally endeavored to obtain bullion, because it was always a standard of value. Now, Mr. Baring had declared that the Bank could not afford to pay in specie, when the price of gold was more than 31. 17s. 10d. per ounce; and he also maintained that the Bank ought not to pay at a much less sum than what was fixed by the Mint price of gold. He [Mr. Marryat] contended that, besides the foreign exchanges, there were also other circumstances, over which the Bank had no control, to be taken into consideration, before a resumption of cash-payments should be ordered by the legislative government. He would ask, whether the importation of foreign corn into this country had been productive of no effect: nay he would ask whether the effect of the late French loan had yet ceased to be felt in the commercial world. For his own part, he thought that it had not; and he expected that it would yet come down so far as to lead other British subjects to invest their capital in it. He was therefore of opinion that, under such circumstances, the payment in bullion on the 1st of February would impose a task upon the Bank which they either would not be able to fulfil, or which, if they did fulfil, would be attended with great distress to the community. With regard to the argument that no profit could be derived from the importation of silver, because it was only a legal tender to the amount of 40s, he could not help considering it as extremely weak and fallacious; and its fallacy consisted in this point—that it took for granted that there was no other market for silver than the home market. Now he could inform the honourable member who had broached this doctrine, that there were other markets for the sale of it, and that it was never so valuable as when the China ships were loading outwards. It had been observed, that our Mint regulation differed from the mint regulations of every other country in the world. The observation was natural and correct. In England an ounce of gold was equivalent to 14 oz. of silver, and in France to 15; so that the difference between our regulations and those of France amounted to 8 2/3 per cent. During the last three months silver had been 3d. per ounce dearer than the Mint price; and dollars, which are 3d. an ounce below the standard silver in value, had also been above it; so that, instead of there being a difference of only 8 2/3 per cent. there was a difference of 14 per cent. Such a circumstance could not possibly exist without producing an effect upon the gold coin of the country. The hon. gent. then proceeded to state, that when the committee had been appointed, he had complained that too many theorists had been selected to compose it. Mr. Burke had said, “nothing could be conceived more hard than the heart of a thoroughbred metaphysician. He never sees any way to his projected good but by the road of some evil, and considers man in his experiments just as much as he would mice in an air-pump, or a recipient of mephitic gas.” He was fully convinced of the truth of this observation before the committee had made their report; if he had not been so, the philosophic ease and calmness with which this report recommended the adoption of measures which were calculated to bring great distress, of a temporary nature at least, upon the country, would have produced such a conviction. For himself, who was a practical man, and no philosopher, he had found that our currency had depreciated 3 per cent. The point in dispute, therefore, was not whether we were or were not to recover that depreciation, but whether we were to recover it 3 months sooner or later. The hon. member then took a review of the effect which this depreciation had produced upon the agricultural and mercantile interests; argued from it, that the house was bound seriously to consider what they were doing, before they called upon the Bank of England to pay in bullion on the 1st of February, 1820. Much had been said of the confidence which had been, and which ought to be, reposed in the Bank. He would not enlarge upon that subject, but would merely observe, that at present it appeared to him that it was very harshly and unjustly treated. The honourable member for Portarlington had even found fault with the directors in his capacity as a stock-proprietor; he had even stated, that they had not taken sufficient care of the interests of their constituents. (loud cries of order, order.) The last declaration of their funds appeared to him to have been such as ought to have satisfied even the most rapacious appetite; the hon. gentleman had expected that there would have been a surplus of 10,000,000l., but there had only been a surplus of 5,000,000l. But the Bank directors appeared to have lost the confidence of ministers also: he thought this particularly hard, and could scarcely conceive how the Chancellor of the Exchequer could turn round upon them, after the accommodations which they had previously afforded him. Formerly his Majesty's ministers, along with the Bank directors, had acted in concert against the minority of that house;

but now not merely the minority, but the majority also, indeed the whole house and the whole ministry, had pitted themselves against the Bank directors. People abroad were frightened at the sight of the measures proposed; but the report condemned their fears as groundless, and said that they ought not to be frightened. For his own part, however he did think that there was some ground for alarm, notwithstanding so many voices were employed to depreciate it. The hon. gentleman went into some other details into the state of the currency, which he concluded by stating that, though he could not approve of the amendment which had been proposed, he was most decidedly hostile to the original resolutions. If the amendment was withdrawn, he should propose that the fourth and fifth resolutions should be left out, and should move that the time for the Bank's paying in bullion should be postponed from the 1st of February, 1820, to the expiration of the next two years.

When Mr. Marryat had concluded, Mr. Frankland Lewis, Mr. P. Grenfell, and Sir James Macintosh arose to address the committee; but Mr. F. Lewis, having first caught the attention of the chairman, proceeded in his speech. He maintained that the evidence which had been adduced before the committee was sufficient to show that the report had not been drawn up without the aid of practical men, and that it did not materially differ from the result of their experience. As to the idea of the committee dictating to the Bank, he repelled it with the greatest indignation. If the Bank would pay its notes in specie on demand, it might attend as much as it pleased to the convenience or interests of the commercial world—so far it might safely go, but no further: the instant the company stepped beyond a certain limit in the exercise of its discretion, it stepped too far. Last night a Bank director (Mr. Manning) had pleaded very pathetically for the allowance of a general discretion as to the issue of notes; but would the house concede to the Bank of England a power it refused to the Crown? Since the reign of Henry I. parliament had deprived even the King of the right to alter the standard of the currency; and what reason could be assigned for permitting the Bank, by the expansion or contraction of its issue, to vary the standard of the currency? To give the company this discretionary power would be to revive all the evils of the days of Henry VIII and Edward VI. The jealousy of our ancestors in this respect ought not now to be deserted. He was unwilling to put any thing that bore the appearance of restriction on the power of the Bank to relieve commercial distress; but when they did so, they in truth only levied a tax upon the public at large, and applied the proceeds to the aid of individuals. Such a relief was contrary to the very foundation of property in this country, and was reviving some ancient but at the same time most injurious usages. No doubt could exist as to the necessity of some regulations for the government of the Bank, in the minds of any men but the directors, and with them he did not wish to debate about principles of Policy and economy on many accounts; he wanted only to reduce them to their former wholesome habits and system; and unless they were so reduced, at the end of two years from the present date, the house might have to go over the ground it had now trodden, and the country would be obliged to suffer the consequences of a second feeding. He hoped that from henceforth the question would be set at rest, and that the general affairs of the nation would be restored, not merely to order, but to prosperity.

Mr. P. Moore spoke, we believe, in favour of the amendment; but the impatience of the house was so great, and the calls of *question* so loud and frequent, that we could not catch a single sentence distinctly. We understood him to insist that the Bank could not have been taken by surprise in this proposition, because it had reason to expect it from the year 1797.

Mr. Abercrombie said, that having been appointed one of the members of the committee, he had commenced his duties with strong opinions, which he did not expect could be shaken, and which all he had heard and seen tended to confirm. He regretted that he was under the necessity of differing from his right hon. friend (Mr. Tierney), who had declared his intention of supporting the amendment; but after the most patient and impartial inquiry, he (Mr. Abercrombie) had come to the conclusion, that the plan recommended by the committee was extremely desirable, and would prove most beneficial. Entertaining this conviction, he should not only desert his duty if he threw obstacles in the way of the adoption of the plan, but if he did not avow his distinct approbation. He could not, however, avoid observing, that it must be a matter of the deepest regret to the house and the country, that the favourable opportunity for resuming cash-payments in 1816 was allowed to pass: a permanent and healthy system might then have been introduced, without requiring the nation to endure the distresses, undoubtedly occasioned by the present struggle. In point of fact, the measure now suggested was as necessary to the political interest as to the moral character of the country; and though a great deal had been said about the injury the Bank might or might not sustain, very little had been urged in favour of the great mass of the people, who had been suffering under so many difficulties and privations, while the directors and proprietors were heaping up wealth. The objection taken by the right hon. gentleman (Mr. Tierney), as to the injustice done to a man who had only 10l. and wished to obtain gold for it, had been satisfactorily answered by the member for Portarlington (Mr. Ricardo); but another point urged was, that this plan established a precedent for departing from the established standard of the kingdom. All that could be said in reply to this suggestion was, that the great object of the measure now under consideration was directly the reverse; it was to prevent a departure from the ancient standard. The question was one of vital importance, and he hoped that after its decision no measure of finance would be voted by the house, without a reference to its great bearings. He trusted that the good sense of the country would soon remove the delusion under which it at present laboured, and that this would be the last time parliament would be ever called upon to discuss the subject: a large majority in favour of the plan would give a weight to the determination of the house, and he hoped that on this account the hon. member for Coventry (Mr. Ellice) would consent to withdraw

his amendment. It would be well if it could go forth to the people that the great body of their representatives had concurred in the plan; and that though differences of opinion prevailed, they were not so marked as to require that the sense of the house should be taken. (Question, question.)

Lord Castlereagh had listened to the course of the debate with the utmost attention, and had been anxious to reserve himself for a later period of the night, that he might not only receive information from the views of others who thought with him, but that he might offer answers to the objections that might be started. As, however, those objections were few, and not likely to increase, and as a favourable opportunity seemed now to offer itself, he could not refrain from making such observations as occurred to him. In advertising to the importance of the measure, he did not place it in too high a scale when he said that no question of greater interest to all classes had called for the deliberation of parliament. He was sorry to observe, that a degree of alarm prevailed out of doors, and he could find nothing in the tenor of the measure now proposed to justify it: at the same time the house would not be surprised, if, on a subject of such vital moment, great anxiety prevailed in the country, taking in its first impression the colour of alarm. He saw nothing in the plan but what ought to inspire confidence; and only a short time would be necessary to bring the public mind to a correct view of the question. It was not at all extraordinary that a peculiar degree of agitation should prevail at a moment when the pecuniary concerns of so many individuals were involved in the result, of the nature and effects of which they were not yet in a situation to judge. Under these circumstances, it became the bounden duty of parliament to lay before the nation a full and fair statement of the subject. It was in vain to suppose that commercial affairs could be conducted in a beneficial train of exertion until people could ascertain what was the real condition of the national finances. It was not to be supposed that any lasting check had been given to our means of prosperity. True it was that those means of prosperity were at present standing still; the employment of capital and the exertion of industry paused and rested until it could be ascertained how best they could be brought into action. His lordship drew consolation and hope from what was called the existing stagnation of trade: he saw in it a revival with more than former vigour, and it ought to be an incentive to the house without delay to come to an examination of the state of the currency, and of the remedies it required. He would venture to predict, that if the house acted upon the bases laid down in the report, with the wisdom and energy belonging to the British parliament, the alarm now prevailing would quickly disappear—capital and industry would resume their stations, and would operate with success in a new and untried direction. We had always this consolation, under such circumstances—that when industry was checked, it was only in fact clearing its channels, and removing temporary obstructions. He should endeavour to argue this question upon practicable grounds; and in doing so, he should endeavour to show that his own opinions were consistent with those which parliament had so recently recognized in its determination to adopt those measures which he now proposed. He knew that there were complaints against this system, which must in fact exist in regard to any other: on its first adoption, some inconvenience must be occasioned: he knew that there were also complaints against its supporters, for some inconsistencies, some abandonment of principle in regard to the opinions they might be supposed to have entertained upon former occasions. He agreed with the hon. member who spoke last, however, as to the possibility of arriving at the same conclusions; by very different trains of reasoning; and it was possible to account for discrepancies of opinions, at different periods, by a very plain statement. He was sorry to observe that a hon. member opposite had departed from that spirit in which this discussion had hitherto been conducted, more especially as he was not aware that there had been any fundamental difference in their views. He (Lord Castlereagh) had never argued the question in any other light than that the suspension of cash-payments by the Bank of England was a measure infinitely to be regretted, and only justifiable on the ground of strong necessity. What was the object, indeed, with which the hon. and learned gent. had brought forward his resolutions at that time, if it was not to recognize the principle of the Bank's resuming cash-payments in two years without any intermediate steps? How, then, did he and his hon. friend differ? He entirely concurred with his right hon. friend (Mr. Peel), that the time was now come for some practicable arrangement. With regard to the simple question before the house, he was not aware that there was any dispute between himself and the hon. gentleman, as to the expediency of its object, but only as to the means of its execution. As to the monetary system of the country, they were never at issue upon that point. He must in candour tell the house, that he was one of those persons who had held the opinion, that there were no fair grounds for considering the Bank-note to be depreciated. Whatever might be the fact upon that head, he could only say, that the measures he had formerly voted for, under this feeling, had effected all the good which was expected to result from them. With regard to the depreciation, he would, with the leave of the house, read a passage from the report, which contained two of the answers of the hon. member for Portarlington, (Mr. Ricardo), who was not less clear in his opinions than happy in illustrating them. The noble lord here proceeded to read a part of that gentleman's evidence relative to the fluctuations in the price of gold, particularly as to the proportionate depreciation contrasted with the lower prices of gold bullion, & of the Bank-note, and, arguing upon the admission of Mr. Ricardo, that it was so depreciated, entered into a train of reasoning to show that the diminution of value was not positive, but relative only; that in his (Lord Castlereagh's) opinion, that diminution or depreciation was never such, as to be experienced in the purchase of home commodities, manufactures, or produce; that it was a currency which answered in that respect, all the purposes of a metallic circulation, without being exposed to similar fluctuations; and that in advancing this, referring to former occasions, and the opinions he then held, he by no means meant to maintain, that the resolution of his

right hon. friend went to say, that gold and paper were alike, or had the same relative internal value. He had only adduced a particular instance, supposing also the particular period of his former opinions. He would here beg to refer the house to the condition of the country at the time of passing the Bank restriction act. Where would it have been, had that act not been passed? Did the house believe that the operations of the state could have been carried on without its assistance? or without taxes? or that the country could have been supported without loans? What then would they have done, had the Bank been obliged to contract its issues, to keep up a metallic currency, which at the same time that it cramped those very issues would have drained its treasures to preserve? He begged therefore that they would not allow any thing like alarm to pursue a body of men who had done so much. If they were said to have misadvised themselves, why the house must own that they must have considered themselves charged with a higher duty than that of regulating their mere banking business. (hear.) The house was bound to imagine that the good they had done was not done upon narrow views of mere commercial advantage, as to a banking concern. It was, on the contrary, highly commendable to that body, that they had never suffered such contracted views of profit to interfere with their great and honourable and zealous services to the country; that they had never permitted motives of such an interested description to hinder them from affording that prompt and vigorous relief, which had not come from them, he could assure the hon. member, he himself was utterly ignorant whence it could have proceeded. Here, then, he would assure him, (the honourable gentleman), and the house, that he would never shrink from any principles that he ever held before on this subject. He would now state the grounds, very shortly, which induced him to think the proposed measure the best calculated of any yet submitted to parliament, for effecting the purposes contemplated by the legislature. Looking to the evidence which had been submitted to the committee, it was impossible to disguise from themselves the impossibility of—indeed the house could not hope to return to a metallic currency without causing some pressure to the country. Adverting to what had been submitted as the resolutions of the committee, he could only say that he was disposed to concur in whatever suggestion might be offered, that at all tended to the attainment of so very desirable an object as the resumption of cash-payments; and to push any measure of that description as far as might be consistent with our prosperity. If any change of circumstances could now be operated, that should assimilate with the former condition of things as regarded the state of the currency, undoubtedly such a change would be infinitely more satisfactory than any thing else. It was the wish of government to have postponed the agitation of the present question for some time longer, thinking that very many causes were at present in operation throughout continental Europe which greatly affected the resumption of cash payments, almost indeed to prevention. These circumstances, combined with foreign loans, the large sums of money taken by them out of the country and the extensive investments of capital foreign funds, they considered, might have so operated with parliament as to have locked up this question until another session, when it would have been less difficult to deal with than at present. But they were diverted from that circumstance by the determination of parliament to itself, and the public anxiety, and surely the house would go along with him in saying, that this was a subject which, once entered upon, could not be left unsettled. As to the committee, the question was not left open to their discretion, whether the Bank could return to payments in specie or not. The only question for their investigation was, how that measure could be effected in the shortest space of time, and with the least possible injury to the community. Government, therefore, satisfied itself that by adopting, on the part of the Bank, the measure of bullion payments, it greatly accelerated the return to cash-payments. So that, with relation to the opinions of the honourable gentlemen on the other side, and of the Bank, as far as regarded the principle of the ultimate resumption of such payments in cash, by the Bank, at the expiration of 4 years, and of the previous repayment of a portion of its advances to government, there was no difference, or very little, between them. The difference was upon the previous, or intermediate deliveries of bullion. Really, he thought the Bank took a very wrong view of the subject, and one by no means warranted or reasonable. With respect to its own interests, this plan was one of the utmost advantage to those; and if adopted, would remove from its mind every doubt; if the exigencies of the country called for paper, he should however have no objection to meet their wishes, supposing them excited by an unfavourable harvest, or some other unlooked-for cause. It was incumbent on the house to adopt some measure of the present description, seeing that now the time for it was come. The Bank should remember, that although the Mint standard of gold was 31. 17s. 10d., no serious consequences were likely to result to them in consequence of this plan, as they would commence their issues under the protecting price of 41s. This was of much importance, inasmuch as it would of necessity, completely prevent any run upon their precious metals. [At this time considerable symptoms of weariness and impatience were evinced by the house.] With regard to the supposition that the repayment to the Bank was to be made at once, and that the whole amount was suddenly to be withdrawn from circulation, it was a delusion which he was satisfied could not last above a few days. That repayment would be made gradually, and with reference to the convenience of the Bank, as well as the accommodation of the public. Nothing so wild and absurd as the idea of accomplishing this repayment per saltum had ever been contemplated by the committee, or could have entered into a rational mind. The Bank would be enabled to throw back by the medium of discounts, the paper thus restored to it, into general circulation, and could not by any possibility find itself crippled in paying gold bullion for its notes at the protecting price of 41s. per ounce, which already exceeded the market price. It was not, however, called upon to issue gold till February next, and the protecting price at which it was to be issued would continue for a year and a half. The exchanges would, there was every reason to believe, improve in the mean time, independently of the operations of the Bank. But the truth undoubtedly was that the Bank held the regulation of the market price of gold in its own hands; and as to

any ground for future apprehension or alarm, he conceived that it would be more expedient for parliament to deal with the danger when it arrived, than suffer the prospect of it to arrest the course of the present measure. If a later period than that of February next had been suggested, the public might have regarded the proceeding merely as a provisional arrangement. There was no reason for dealing speculatively with contingent evils; and were some unforeseen calamity to fall upon us, or a bad harvest to cause large importations of foreign corn, it would be early enough to provide for such difficulties when they occurred. By fixing the commencement of the new system in the month of February, a time was selected when, in all probability, parliament would be sitting. It was admitted, on the other hand, by all sides, that it was most desirable to restore our currency to its ancient principles; and there was certainly nothing in political appearances at present to warrant the supposition that parliament would hereafter find it necessary to abstain from carrying this measure into full effect. It was no small testimony to the excellence of the plan under consideration, that it had produced a union of sentiment, and been approved of by the concurrent opinions of two committees, formed of persons who differed upon most other political questions. With the exception of the right hon. gentleman (Mr. Tierney) who differed with the committee on one branch of the plan, and of an hon. director, there had been an unanimity of opinion; and in the secret committee of the other house on the same subject, there had been but one exception to a similar unanimity. To this he might add, that of 4 Bank directors examined by the committee, three had approved of the principle of the measure. The whole alarm which had prevailed had arisen from a false and inaccurate notion of the mode in which the details of the arrangement were to be effected. That alarm, however, would immediately subside and be quite at an end, when the financial measures which his Majesty's ministers had in contemplation to propose for the service of year should be submitted to parliament. The capital of the country, he confidently believed, would soon be brought into full activity, and we should safely, and by almost imperceptible steps, return to our ancient system of circulation. [The concluding observations of the noble lord were rendered almost inaudible by the buzz of private discourse which prevailed throughout the house, and the gathering calls of "question" which testified its impatience.]

In an answer to an observation by Mr. Manning, Mr. Canning said, that undoubtedly the vote of the right hon. gentleman on this occasion would not preclude him from the right of discussing the details of the measure when the bill came before the house; but he could not take the concurrence of any gentleman this night for less than an acknowledgment of the propriety of returning to cash payments, and of reverting to the ancient principle of a metallic currency.

The resolutions were then agreed to.  
The house resumed, and the report was ordered to be resumed this day.  
The other orders of the day were then disposed of and the house adjourned at one o'clock.

#### PRICES CURRENT.

|                                       |                                         | R. S. Q. R. |
|---------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------|-------------|
| ALKALI, . . . . .                     | per Surat Candy 22 md.                  | 8 0 0       |
| ALMONDS, . . . . .                    | per Surat md. of 44 seers               | 4 0 0       |
| ANCHORS, . . . . .                    | per cwt.                                | 3 0 0       |
| ARRACK, Colombo, . . . . .            | per Gallon                              | 3 0 0       |
| In Bond, . . . . .                    | Nominal                                 | 3 0 0       |
| BEER, Hodgson's, . . . . .            | per hhd.                                | 120 0 0     |
| BEETLENU, white Malay, . . . . .      | per Sat. Cd. of 21 md.                  | 60 0 0      |
| Malabar, . . . . .                    | Bombay Candy                            | 58 0 0      |
| BENJAMIN, I sort, . . . . .           | per Surat md. of 40 seers or 37 1/2 lb. | 20 0 0      |
| Ditto Europe market, . . . . .        | Ditto ditto                             | 40 0 0      |
| BOTTLES, . . . . .                    | per dozen                               | 2 0 0       |
| BRIMSTONE, . . . . .                  | per Surat Candy of 21 md.               | 75 0 0      |
| CAMPHOR, China, . . . . .             | per Surat md. of 42 seers               | 28 0 0      |
| CANVAS, Europe, No. 1 to 4, . . . . . | per bolt.                               | 32 0 0      |
| " 5 to 8, . . . . .                   | " "                                     | 30 0 0      |
| CANVAS, Bengal, . . . . .             | " "                                     | " "         |
| Ditto Twine, . . . . .                | " "                                     | " "         |
| CARDAMUMS, Malabar, . . . . .         | per Surat maund of 42 seers             | 70 0 0      |
| CASSIA, China, . . . . .              | per pound                               | 00 2 25     |
| Sumatra, . . . . .                    | " "                                     | " "         |
| Buda, . . . . .                       | " "                                     | " "         |
| Malabar, . . . . .                    | " "                                     | " "         |
| CHERETTA, Root, . . . . .             | " "                                     | " "         |
| GLOVES, . . . . .                     | per Surat md. of 42 seers               | 68 0 0      |
| Bourbon, . . . . .                    | " "                                     | 55 0 0      |
| COCHINEAL, good, . . . . .            | per pound                               | 15 0 0      |
| COFFEE, Mocha, . . . . .              | per Surat md.                           | 19 0 0      |
| Bourbon, . . . . .                    | " "                                     | " "         |
| Java, . . . . .                       | " "                                     | " "         |
| COIR, Laccadavie, garbled, . . . . .  | Candy of 21 Md.                         | 57 0 0      |
| COPPER, Sheathing . . . . .           | per Surat md.                           | 22 0 0      |
| Plate, . . . . .                      | " "                                     | 23 0 0      |
| Bolts, . . . . .                      | " "                                     | 22 0 0      |
| Slab, . . . . .                       | " "                                     | 23 0 0      |
| Persian, . . . . .                    | " "                                     | 22 0 0      |
| COPPERAS, Mocha, . . . . .            | per Surat maund                         | 3 2 0       |
| Brazil, . . . . .                     | " "                                     | " "         |
| CORDAGE, . . . . .                    | no demand                               | " "         |
| Patent, . . . . .                     | " "                                     | 27 0 0      |
| COTTON, Ahmoed, . . . . .             | per Surat Candy                         | 220 0 0     |
| Ditto Toomil, . . . . .               | of 21 Maunds                            | 250 0 0     |
| Bowanghur, . . . . .                  | or 7 Cwt.                               | 190 0 0     |
| Ditto Toomil, . . . . .               | " "                                     | 215 0 0     |
| Limree Wudwan, . . . . .              | " "                                     | 195 0 0     |
| Ditto Toomil, . . . . .               | Nominal                                 | 220 0 0     |
| Kutch, . . . . .                      | " "                                     | 180 0 0     |
| Ditto Toomil, . . . . .               | " "                                     | 200 0 0     |
| Mangrolo & Pore, . . . . .            | " "                                     | 170 0 0     |
| CUMMIN, Seed, . . . . .               | per Surat maund                         | 8 0 0       |
| DAMMER, Malacca Raw, . . . . .        | per Surat Cy. of 22 maunds.             | 40 0 0      |
| Ditto boiled, . . . . .               | " "                                     | 55 0 0      |
| ELEPHANT'S TEETH, . . . . .           | per Surat md.                           | 50 0 0      |
| 1st sort, . . . . .                   | " "                                     | " "         |
| 2d ditto, . . . . .                   | " "                                     | " "         |
| 3d ditto, . . . . .                   | " "                                     | " "         |
| GALL NUTS, garbled, . . . . .         | per Surat maund                         | 50 0 0      |
| GHEE, Caranchy, . . . . .             | per Bombay maund                        | 7 2 0       |

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|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|------------|
| GINGER, Bengal, . . . . .                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           | per Surat Cy. of 22 md. or 821 lbs. | 32 0 0     |
| GRAM, Surat . . . . .                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                               | per Cy. of 100 lbs.                 | 30 0 0     |
| Bowanghur, . . . . .                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                | " "                                 | 20 0 0     |
| GUM, Animi, garbled, . . . . .                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                      | per Surat Candy                     | 10 0 0     |
| Arabic, . . . . .                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   | " "                                 | 115 0 0    |
| Gamboge, . . . . .                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  | " "                                 | " "        |
| Galbanum, . . . . .                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 | " "                                 | " "        |
| Olibanum, . . . . .                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 | " "                                 | " "        |
| Myrrh, . . . . .                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    | " "                                 | 120 0 0    |
| GUNPOWDER, . . . . .                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                | per 100                             | 16 2 0     |
| GUNNEES, . . . . .                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  | " "                                 | " "        |
| Ditto Twine, . . . . .                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                              | per Bor.                            | 115 0 0    |
| HEMP, Koncan, . . . . .                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                             | per Ditto                           | 105 0 0    |
| Ghaury, . . . . .                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   | per Surat Candy                     | 80 0 0     |
| Northern, . . . . .                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 | " "                                 | 44 0 0     |
| HATS, good, . . . . .                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                               | each                                | 10 0 0     |
| HING, Europe Market, . . . . .                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                      | per Surat Maund of 44 seers         | 12 4 40    |
| INDIGO, . . . . .                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   | " "                                 | " "        |
| IRON, Swedish Square, . . . . .                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                     | per cwt.                            | 62 0 0     |
| Ditto Flat, . . . . .                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                               | " "                                 | 62 0 0     |
| English Square, . . . . .                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           | " "                                 | 44 0 0     |
| Ditto Flat, . . . . .                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                               | " "                                 | 44 0 0     |
| Ditto Round, . . . . .                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                              | " "                                 | 45 0 0     |
| Nails, 4 a 10, . . . . .                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                            | per cwt.                            | " "        |
| Hoops, . . . . .                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    | per cwt.                            | 10 0 0     |
| Kentledge, . . . . .                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                | per cwt.                            | 10 0 0     |
| LEAD, Pig ditto, . . . . .                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                          | Rs. per cwt.                        | 9 2 0      |
| Sheet, . . . . .                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    | " "                                 | 11 0 0     |
| Red, . . . . .                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                      | " "                                 | 12 0 0     |
| White, . . . . .                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    | " "                                 | 14 0 0     |
| LINSEED OIL, in Jar, . . . . .                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                      | per Gallon                          | 3 0 0      |
| MAIZE, good, . . . . .                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                              | per pound                           | 3 2 0      |
| MUNJEET, . . . . .                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  | Surat md.                           | 7 0 0      |
| Mocha, . . . . .                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    | " "                                 | 4 2 0      |
| Buxarrah, . . . . .                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 | " "                                 | " "        |
| NAIL, Copper, . . . . .                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                             | per cwt.                            | 63 0 0     |
| Ditto Brass, . . . . .                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                              | " "                                 | 45 0 0     |
| NUTMEG, . . . . .                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   | per lb.                             | 2 1 0      |
| OIL, Coconut, 1 sort, . . . . .                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                     | per Bombay md.                      | 3 1 0      |
| Ditto Jengely, . . . . .                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                            | " "                                 | 3 3 0      |
| PAKLY, . . . . .                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    | per Moona                           | 32 0 0     |
| PAINTS, best white mixed, . . . . .                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 | " "                                 | " "        |
| Black, . . . . .                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    | " "                                 | 00 1 10    |
| Green, . . . . .                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    | " "                                 | 1 0 0      |
| Yellow, . . . . .                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   | " "                                 | 00 0 0     |
| Red, . . . . .                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                      | " "                                 | 00 0 0     |
| Blue, . . . . .                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                     | " "                                 | 00 2 88    |
| PEPPER, Malabar, . . . . .                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                          | per Bombay candy                    | 125 0 0    |
| Batool, . . . . .                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   | " "                                 | 135 0 0    |
| Eastern, . . . . .                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  | " "                                 | 125 0 0    |
| PEEPUL, . . . . .                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   | per S. maund                        | 7 1 0      |
| Mool, . . . . .                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                     | per ditto                           | 10 0 0     |
| PITCH, . . . . .                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    | per barrel                          | 20 0 0     |
| QUICKSILVER, . . . . .                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                              | Rs. per Surat maund                 | 38 0 0     |
| RICE, Bengal 1 sort, . . . . .                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                      | per Bag                             | 9 0 0      |
| Ditto unboiled 2 do. . . . .                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        | do. do.                             | 8 0 0      |
| Ditto Moongy, . . . . .                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                             | do. do.                             | 6 2 0      |
| SAFFRON, Free of Oil, . . . . .                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                     | per maund                           | 45 0 0     |
| SAGO, . . . . .                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                     | per Surat maund                     | 2 0 0      |
| SALT PEPPER, . . . . .                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                              | per Surat maund                     | 18 0 0     |
| SANDAL WOOD, good, . . . . .                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        | per Bombay candy                    | 180 0 0    |
| SHELL, Lac, . . . . .                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                               | " "                                 | " "        |
| SILK, and Silk, Piece Goods . . . . .                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                               | (per pukka seer)                    | 17 2 00    |
| SILK, Nanken, . . . . .                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                             | " "                                 | " "        |
| 1 sort, . . . . .                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   | B'bay md.                           | " "        |
| Ditto do. 2, . . . . .                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                              | do. do.                             | 16 2 00    |
| Ditto do. 3, . . . . .                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                              | do. do.                             | 12 2       |
| Bengal, 1 sort, . . . . .                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           | " "                                 | 5 0 00     |
| SPIRITS, Brandy, . . . . .                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                          | per gallon                          | 30 0 00    |
| Holland, . . . . .                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  | per Case                            | 30 0 00    |
| Bengal Rum, . . . . .                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                               | per Gallon                          | " "        |
| STEEL, in Tubs, . . . . .                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           | per                                 | 12 0 00    |
| Bundle, . . . . .                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   | " "                                 | 17 0 00    |
| STICK, Lac, . . . . .                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                               | " "                                 | " "        |
| SUGAR, Bengal real 1 sort, . . . . .                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                | per Bag                             | 30 0 00    |
| Ditto, 2 do. . . . .                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                | do. do.                             | 28 0 00    |
| Ditto Batavia in Cannister, . . . . .                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                               | seers 1 seer                        | 7 0 00     |
| Ditto China in Chest, . . . . .                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                     | per Surat md. of 41 seers           | 6 1 00     |
| Ditto 2 sort, . . . . .                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                             | " "                                 | 6 0 00     |
| Candy Chinab, . . . . .                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                             | per Surat md. of 43 1/2 seers       | 10 2 00    |
| do. Canton, . . . . .                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                               | do. do.                             | 10 0 00    |
| do. 2 do. . . . .                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   | do. do.                             | 9 0 00     |
| TAR, Stockholm, . . . . .                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           | per Barrel                          | 30 0 00    |
| TERRA Japonica, or Kut, . . . . .                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   | per Bombay Cy.                      | 50 0 00    |
| TIN PLATES, 1, . . . . .                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                            | per box                             | 18 0 00    |
| in large 5 lb, . . . . .                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                            | per md. 40 seers                    | 12 0 00    |
| TINCAL, . . . . .                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   | " "                                 | none       |
| TURPENTINE, . . . . .                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                               | per barrel                          | 4 2 00     |
| Spirits, . . . . .                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  | per gallon                          | 40 0 00    |
| TURMERIC, Bengal, . . . . .                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         | per Surat Candy                     | 10 2 00    |
| TUTENAGUE, . . . . .                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                | per Surat maund                     | " "        |
| VERDIGREASE, . . . . .                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                              | per cwt.                            | 1 7 75     |
| VERMILLION, China, . . . . .                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        | per paper                           | 20 0 00    |
| VITRIOL, Blue, . . . . .                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                            | per Surat maund                     | 18 0 00    |
| WAX, Bees, . . . . .                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                | per Surat maund                     | 18 0 00    |
| WINE, Claret, English, . . . . .                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    | per dozen                           | 40 0 00    |
| Port, . . . . .                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                     | " "                                 | 18 0 00    |
| Madeira, 1 sort, . . . . .                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                          | per                                 | 800 0 00   |
| WINE, Jambooger, . . . . .                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                          | per Candy of 8 Para                 | 45 0 00    |
| Ditto Surat, . . . . .                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                              | " "                                 | 50 0 00    |
| Hansa, . . . . .                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    | " "                                 | 25 0 00    |
| WHITE LEAD, China, . . . . .                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        | per cwt.                            | 15 0 00    |
| Spanish Dollars, . . . . .                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                          | per 100                             | 220 2 00   |
| German Crowns, . . . . .                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                            | per 100                             | 212 2 00   |
| Venetians, . . . . .                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                | per 100                             | 490 0 00   |
| Gubbas, . . . . .                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   | per 100                             | 478 1 00   |
| Remittance to England at six months 22 per Rupee                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    | " "                                 | " "        |
| Freight to England, dead weight, . . . . .                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                          | 4 £. per Ton.                       | " "        |
| Loose Freight . . . . .                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                             | " "                                 | " "        |
| Exchange on Calcutta, B'bay Rs. 110 . . . . .                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                       | on Madras.                          | 200 Sicca. |
| Commercial affairs have been quite at a stand for this last week, but a great vent, for European commodities, is expected, as usual after the Dewallee. Wheat which has risen so rapidly during the last week, has declined a little, but its price, as well as that of Gram and other Pulse is still high. Cotton still keeps up, but the raising of the Company's Ships for the Eastern passage to China, will soon commence, we expect the holders will make some abatement. With respect to European articles of general consumption, absolute famine prevails. |                                     |            |